PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,214.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of sailing. Saturday	STEAMERS.	TONS.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS.
8-30 P.M. 1907.				
28th Sept.	MARMORA	10509		
4th Oct.	ORIENTAL	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
12th "	ARABIA	7903		
19th "	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
	PERSIA	7951		
	MACEDONIA	10512	BRITANNIA	6535
	ANA	6610		
	NSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	9021
		7912		
	LAR	5294	CHINA	7912
		10509		
	R	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
		7903		
		5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
		7951		
		5284	INDIA	7911
		6610		
		5284	MONGOLIA	9505
		7912		
		38	VICTORIA	6522
		12		
			BRITANNIA	6535
			OLTAN	9021
			LDAVIA	9500
			ALAYA	6898
			MONGOLIA	9505

...h, London, and passengers for Marseilles ...Port Said to the S. S. "Britannia."

...ers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth

...r Brindisi transhipment to a connecting steamer at

...GGAGE must be sent to the CAR... ...R on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day ...ding, and CABIN BAGGAGE before ...ATURDAY. The attention of Pas... ...lled to the importance of having their ...elled with port of destination.

...leave the Carnac Bunder on day of sailing. ...ers must attend at that place between ...30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the ...Officer of the Port, and no one will be allow... ...board the Mail Steamer unless so examined ...conveyed thence in the Company's Steam ...ges. Special attention is directed to these regu...ations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on SUNDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
Bombay, 1st September 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Oct. 1907.
CORRIENTES	4,143	Magnen	31st "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	28th Nov. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	26th Dec. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verrou	20th Feb. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	19th Mar. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	11th Oct. 1907.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	8th Nov. "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verrou	6th Dec. "

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date 1907.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	6th Oct.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3069	16th "
MARSALLA	J. Thomson	5091	5th Nov.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	16th "

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 385
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 6 5
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 702
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1038

* Steamers marked * Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above
All Return Tickets are available for 3 years
Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Ministers of Religion, the Fleming, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewards on board, and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by R. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undermined.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.
LHASA	2,170	Mon. 30th Sept.	11 a. m.	P. D & O.*
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 26th Sept.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Frid. 27th Sept.	7 a. m.	(direct). *

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on MONDAY, 30th Sept., calling at Veraval, Mangrole and Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mohomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 26th Sept., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera also taking Passengers and Cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 28th Sept.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in African, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
23rd September, 1907.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4596	P. Radossich	1st Oct.
KORRBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4252	M. Dabcovich	16th "
AFRICA	4596	P. Radossich	1st Dec
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th "

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* CHINA	5999	A. de Petris	25th Dec

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gotbards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
F. FERDINAND	6946	C. Matcovich	26th Oct.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1907
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	.....	25th Sept.
YEDOSHI MARU	...	.....	2nd Oct.	10th Oct.
RIOJUN MARU	...	G. S. Lapraik.	18th Oct.	27th Oct.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	23rd Oct	6th Nov.
MOYORO MARU	...	....	5th Nov.	17th Nov.

For Freight apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
†REICHSTAG	2385	Ihle	30th Sept 1907.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

† Reichstag will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent,
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 15TH JULY, 1907.

FOR SALE
BOILER AND ENGINE.

A PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER, with Engine, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies in good condition. May be seen by appointment Apply to "B. G.," care of this Office.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1906

ISSUED FOR	£2,384,400
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,750,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£29,222,600

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 2,75,00,000

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE LIFE

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.

Apply for Particulars.

BRANCH OFFICE: SECY. C. M. ROSS,
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING, 42/48, *Church Gate Street*, BOMBAY
AGENTS: T. H. MOORE & Co., HUMMUM STREET.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 3	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

NOW AVAILABLE.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

"DAY AFTER DAY—ALL DAY LONG."

Not only in periodical short trials, but in everyday use, ready at any moment to take the road without preliminary "tuning up"—that is the splendid service you will experience with the

GLADIATOR.

A Member of Parliament, in the "MOTOR TRADER," of July 24th, says—

"I have nothing but praise for the Gladiator, for she has given the greatest satisfaction ever since I have handled her ****** The 4,000 miles which the Gladiator has run so far is not like any ordinary 4,000 miles. Day after day, nearly every day in the week, and all day long, that car has been driven through town traffic with the clutch, brakes and change-speed lever always at work. No chicken-hearted car could stand it ****** The fact that, although quite an amateur driver, I am also my own mechanic, only emphasises the reliability which has so far distinguished the car. We have proved it."

ARRIVING SHORTLY

TWO AND FOUR CYLINDER GLADIATOR-MOTOR CARS.

All with Side Swing Door Entrances and fitted with Cape Hoods.

SOLE AGENTS,

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

SALE! SALE!!

JAPANESE SILK GOODS and CURIOS.
COMMENCES FROM 16TH SEPT. TO 5TH OCT. 1907.

BESSHO & CO.,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

CLEARANCE SALE! SALE!!

LIPTON'S TEAS

FRAGRANT REFRESHING

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS
SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cooks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON.
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH. ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business ... printed with neatness and punctuality at reasonable rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

MORE than 170 Military and Naval Messes, 120 Clubs and a large number of Officers and the leading Civilians in all parts of India and Burma now purchase their Wines, &c., from us. We import only from the Leading Wine Shippers and Merchants in Europe, and purchase at special trade rates.

Samples and Price List on application.

PHIPSON AND CO.,
WINE IMPORTERS,
BOMBAY.

HAIG & HAIG'S THREE STARS WHISKY.

Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA, and All Wine Merchants.

SOLE AGENTS:
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

BOLLINGER 1900 VINTAGE
EXTRA QUALITY
EXTRA DRY
CHAMPAGNE.

SOLE AGENTS:
PHIPSON AND Co.,
BOMBAY.

AWFUL SUFFERING OF LITTLE BOY

Bad Sores Spread All Over His Head—Grew Worse Under Doctor's Care—Cuticura Effects Perfect Cure, Bringing Relief with First Set.

FATHER RECOMMENDS CUTICURA TO EVERY ONE

"When my little boy was about four years old (he is now about six and a half years) a spot appeared on the side of his face just under the ear. After a time it broke and spread further down. I took him to a doctor as soon as it appeared. He was under his orders for about three or four months when he was much worse. Seeing in a paper a Cuticura advertisement I went and got a complete set of the Cuticura Remedies, the Cuticura Ointment, Cuticura Soap, and Cuticura Resolvent. I took him away from the doctors and gave him these Cuticura Remedies. I used two large bottles of Resolvent, five tablets of Cuticura Soap, and two or three tins of Cuticura Ointment. From the first bottle he began to mend and before he had finished the two he was wholly mended. About twelve months after he broke out again at the back of the neck and it spread all over the head. I had one large and two small bottles of Cuticura Resolvent, three tins of Cuticura Ointment, and four tablets of Cuticura Soap before I got it mended. I think it took me about three months each time. It is now about eighteen months since he was ill, and it has not broken out again, so I think he is all right now, thanks to Cuticura. I always recommend Cuticura wherever I can, and I will always have pleasure in answering any inquiries. R. Scarth, 25 Newport Rd., Middlesborough, York, June 24, 1906."

ONE NIGHT TREATMENT

For Sore Hands and Feet with Cuticura.

Soak the hands or feet on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of Cuticura Soap. Dry and anoint freely with Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure. Wear on the hands during the night old, loose gloves, and bandage the feet lightly in old soft cotton or linen.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent (Pills, Chocolate Coated) to Purify the Blood. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; U.S.A., Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. Post-free, Cuticura Book on Skin Diseases.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, ... First Class Furniture on sale or Hire, Inspection respectfully invited.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 117,50,000.
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Saigon.	Shanghai.
Karachi.	Singapore.	Tientsin.
Calcutta.	Kwala Lumpor	Hankow.
Madras.	Bangkok.	Yokohama.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Kobe.
Colombo	Sourabaya.	New York.
Penang.	Manilla.	
Thalping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	
Ipoh (Perak).	Honckong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„ 11,050,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	„ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	„ 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai	Tichling	KOBE
Lyons	Hongkong	Ohangchun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu	Peking		Bombay
(Hawaii)	Newchwang	Fengtien	
	Chefoo	Liaoyang	
		Dairen (Dalny)	

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

POONA RACES.

THE RACE SPECIAL TRAINS will, subject to the usual conditions, run from Victoria Terminus to Poona and back on WEDNESDAY, the 25th September, 1907, at the usual Timings, namely—

2nd Class Special, departure at 11-25
1st Class Special, departure at 12-0

In case the passengers offering are insufficient to warrant both trains being run, only one train will run at 12-0 hours.

J. N. HAWKINS,
for Ag. General Traffic Manager.
BOMBAY, 23RD SEPTEMBER, 1907.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament with a supplement or Codicil and the lists refe red to therein annexed of RAO BAHADUR VARAJLAL PURSHOTUMRAI MEHTA, of Vishnagar, Hindu Inhabitant, a British Government Pensioner, deceased.

CHHAGANLAL RANCHORDBHAI RAVAL, of Bombay, Merchant, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, one of the Surviving executors of the Will of the said deceased, VARAJLAL PURSHOTUMRAI MEHTA ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir LAWRENCE H. JENKINS K.C.I.E., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Eighteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Seven and in the Seventh year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI, Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court, at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI.
The 18th day of September, 1907.

MESSRS. HIRALAL & Co., Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at Rs. 6 per Share for the year ending 30th June, 1907, will be paid on presentation of Share Certificates, at the Company's Office, Khoja Maholla, Mondvi, Bombay, on and after the 23rd Instant, to the Shareholders whose names stand in the Register on the 26th August, 1907.

By Order,
MUNJEE NATHOOBHOY & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
BOMBAY, 18TH SEPTEMBER, 1907.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF PRINTED BOOKS AND FORMS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the AGENT, at his Office, at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. (Standard Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 9th October, 1907, for the supply of the above during one year, three years or five years, commencing from 1st January, 1908.

2. Tender Forms of the above giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of the books and forms required, and the conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Re. 5 for each form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused Tender forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with heading as above, and a deposit of rupees one thousand should accompany each Tender without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash, currency notes, or Government Promissory notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

5. All books and forms to be equal in all respects to the Company's standard samples which can be obtained on application to the General Storekeeper.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 4th September, 1907.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

LOT No. 1.—Aluminium Articles—27 Kettles weighing 25 lbs.; 31 Kettles, weighing 37 lbs.; and 5 Tiffin Carriers weighing 12 lbs.

Lot No. 2.—Iron Articles—1 Screw press, 12 Copying Presses, and 1 Roller Groving Machine with spare parts.

Lot No. 3.—1 Single Cylinder Vertical Engine by Tangye and Co. with Expansion Gear, Governor, Feed Pump, Steam and Exhaust Pipes, Fly Wheel, Grooved for Rope driving, 20 N. H. P., suitable for 90 lbs. steam, in perfect order.

Lot No. 4.—1 Double Cylinder 12 N. H. P. Portable Engine with link motion, Reversing Gear, by Garret Leiston, working pressure 60 lbs., in good order.

The articles can be inspected during Office hours on application to the Principal. Offers for one or more of the above lots will be received at the Office of the Undersigned, upto 1 P.M. (S. T.), on SATURDAY, the 28th September, 1907. No offer will be considered which is not accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50 per lot, which will only be returned if the offer is not accepted.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Honorary Secretary.

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Vinegar C. and B.	Ans. 6	per bottle,
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Do. (Blue)	Ans. 14	per Tin.
Do. (Yellow)	Ans. 15	per Tin.
Glendale Congou Tea 5lbs.	Rs. 2/8	per Tin.
Do. Pekoe Souchong 5lbs	Rs. 3/2	per Tin.
Do. Orange Pekoe 1lb.	Re. 1/2	per Tin.
Polson's Coffee Large Tin	Ans. 9	per Tin.
Do. Symington's Large Tin	Ans. 8½	per Tin.
Holbrook's Sauce Large	Ans. 7	per Bot.
Jacob's Cream Crackers Biscuits 2lbs	Ans. 12	per Tin.
Huntly and Palmer's Biscuits 2lbs Tin :		
Milk Ans. 12	Household Ans. 12	
Family Ans. 12	Petit Beurre Ans. 16	
Combination Ans. 13	Nice Rs. 1/8	
Marie Re. 1/3	Thin Arrarote Rs. 1/3	

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JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

INTERESTING BOOKS ON CHINA AND THE FAR EAST.

	Rs. a.
The History of China. By D. C. Boulger. 2 vols., with Map and Portraits	18 0
Travels in Tartary, Thibet and China. During the years 1844-56. By M. Huc. Translated from the French by W. Hazlitt. 2 vols., with numerous Illustrations	7 8
A Narrative of Events in China. By the late Henry Brougham Loch (LordLoch), Illustrated	2 3
The Story of the Chinese Crisis. By Alexis Krausse	2 10
The Real Chinese Question. By Chester Holcombe, Author of "The Real Chinaman," etc.	2 4
A Brief History of Eastern Asia. By J. C. Hannah, M.A.	5 10
The Break-up of China. By Lord Charles Beresford. With an account of its Present Commerce, Currency, Waterways, Armies, Railways, Politics and Future Prospects	9 0
China. By Harold E. Gorst. With a Map and Twenty-eight Illustrations	4 8
Intimate China. The Chinese as I have seen them. By Mrs. Archibald Little, Author of "A Marriage in China." With 120 Illustrations	4 8
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The Englishman in China. During the Victorian Era, as illustrated in the Career of Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., D.C.L. By Alexander Michie. 2 vols	33 4
Ordered to China. Letters of Wibur J. Chamberlain. Written from China while under Commission from the New York "Sun" during the Boxer uprising of 1900 and the International complications which followed	4 8
The Chinese from Within. By Wen Ching. Edited by Rev. G. M. Reith, M.A	2 10
The Peoples and Politics of the Far East. Travels and Studies in the British, French, Spanish and Portuguese Colonies, Siberia, China, Japan, Korea, Siam and Malaya. By Henry Norman, the Author of "The Real Japan."	5 10
The Chinese Soldier, and other Sketches. By Alfred Cunningham. With numerous Illustrations	3 1
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A FANCY BAZAAR will be held in St. Joseph's Convent, Bandra, in aid of the Orphanage, on the 8th SEPTEMBER, and will remain open to the end of the month.

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If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

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It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

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LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. E. H. Re

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

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OUR NEW DOMESTIC SENSATIONAL STORY.

CONTAINS GRAPHIC DESCRIPTIONS OF LONDON LIFE AND SCENES, AND A STRONG LOVE INTEREST WITH THRILLING EPISODES.

IT IS WRITTEN BY

ALICE AND CLAUDE ASKEW,

Authors of "The Shulamite," "Anna of the "Plains," "The Premier's Daughter," "Eve and the Law," "Jennifer Pontefract," &c., &c.

AND IS ENTITLED

SCARLET TOWN,

COMMENCED IN OUR COLUMNS
ON SEPT. 2ND.

We have pleasure in introducing to our readers this new story which gives us many vivid pictures of present day life and manners in the great city of London. We are invited to see the rich and the poor, and the contrast between the two is well portrayed. Sir Roger Enderby, the hero, is a well-to-do gentleman of easy birth and manners; Ruth Lovatt, the heroine, daughter of a wealthy factory owner, is a direct contrast to the man who loves her. Beauty, wealth and position are hers, but she recks little of these things. Her heart bleeds for those to whose toil she owes all her comfort. Her father is known for a hard man, one who grinds the face of the poor. But Ruth engages in many a mission of tender mercy among them. It is in this way that she meets with Mary Paradyne, who, having forsaken all at the call of duty, stands in strong contrast to the other women of the story, notably Vanna Neal, a woman of wealth and influence, of whose past the world knows nothing, and supposes to be a widow. But unaware to herself, she is really under the thumb of Montague Morrison, a wealthy financier, who, up to a certain point, has done all her bidding. In due course, however, having become apprised of the death of Vanna Neal's husband, he brings the whole weight of that thumb to bear on the valiant lady, and all her pretty scheming and plotting, which has hitherto been so successful, shivers to pieces.

In this indirect fashion Montague Morrison may be considered as the good, though unknown, friend of Ruth Lovatt. She is not fitted to cope with Dame Fortune on her own account, but her friends and her income is not to fight in her favour.

Another most interesting character is Lady Sabina Ford, sister to Ruth's step-mother. She influences Ruth strongly, and proves to be her best friend and adviser. For a forceful personality on the feminine side, she divides the honours with Mary Paradyne but the latter lacks intuition, and her inability to perceive wherein lies the essential difference between Ruth and herself constitutes her a poor adviser, although a good friend.

Among the men the strangest, and in some senses the strongest, character, is Hal Cope, who comes to London thirsting for vengeance. With a view to utilising his services, he has picked up a wretched little gutter-snipe, whose criminal instincts are inborn needing only a little fostering to spring to the light of day. But even he, falling once more under the powerful influence of love, has the wild beast within him tamed, and lays down his life at the last for his love.

The varying fortunes of Sir Roger and Ruth Lovatt will be watched with interest by our readers, and to them we commend the perusal of this charmingly-written story.

READ :
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BY
ALICE AND CLAUDE ASKEW.
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ENGLISHMAN

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Upada, 3382 tons, Captain W T Stewart, cleared yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Gadsby, 2,273 tons, Captain E S Clarke, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cape Town, 30th August, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Zebenghla, 37606 tons, Captain J G Bracq, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 14th September, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Warroongs, 1609 tons, Captain R W Bamber, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo, 4 cabin and 95 deck passengers.

THE steamer Umsingha, 1,894 tons, Captain W S Miller, will sail to-day for Middlesbrough, and Leith, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr K Anderson, Mrs Bedford, Professor A G Cabiles, Mrs A W Crowther, Mr and Mrs J R Jannen, Mr and Mrs A W Acres and infant, Mr H Neshit, Mr J C Roy, Mr W B Stokes, Mrs Wilson and 4 children, and Mrs M N J Wilson.

THE P and O Co's steamer Marmora, 5339 tons, Captain G H Q Weston, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Shanghai via intermediate ports with China and Australian mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Korkham, Lieut E Cummings, Mr N M Somjie, Mrs Marshall, Mr R Moledina Mr Bennaiki, Lt Col Reed, Mrs Reed and child, Mr R P Morrison, Mr Sakoof, Mr R C Katrak, Mrs A Lukmanjee, Mr Ismail, Mr E F Spencer, Mr G Husen, Mr Mahomedally, Mr Lalshanker, Mr Suleymanji, Mr H D Seward, Mr E C Pigot, Mr Jafferjie, Mrs Caramjie and infant, Mrs Jafferjie, Mrs Adamjie, Miss Caramjee, Mr M Caramjee, Master Essagie, Master Sybally, Miss Sophiabai, Miss Rookiabhai, Mr R Saito, Mr S Yakenchi, Mr R Sukada, Mr Ysuji, Mr R [illegible] and 9 deck.

[illegible] of the Bombay Chamber of Com- [illegible] that Saturday, 21st September [illegible]s a Full Weather Working Day [illegible]'s and Victoria Docks,

[illegible] ROYAL INDIAN [illegible] SHIPS.

[illegible]RYARD.

[illegible]Marine
[illegible] Pearl Fishery
[illegible]R I Marine
[illegible]R I Marine
[illegible]I G T S
[illegible]Survey Boat
[illegible]Royal Navy

[illegible]R I Marine
[illegible]R I Marine
[illegible]R I Marine

[illegible]DOCK—September 23.

[illegible]NCE'S DOCK.

[illegible]on. Capt. Destination. Date. Agents.
[illegible]1895 Miller..Middlesborough..24-9 W & A GCo
[illegible]1769 McClelland..Antwerp..26-9 W & A G&Co
[illegible]oun..3760 Green..Chittagong..2-10 F M & Co
[illegible]2660 Henderson..Genoa..28-9 K Nixon & Co
[illegible]1387 Jourdan..H S Portsm..26-9 Bo T S N Co
[illegible]2323 Baldoin....N F.....The Shah S N Co
[illegible]2271 Palmer.....24-9..Manchester R A Willis
[illegible]539 Falkoven.....Repairing..N F..Bo S N Co
[illegible]3799 Ruckens.....K'chi.....24-9 Glade & Co

M W D D
Jorkhill.....Calcutta.....N F T.....M & Co

Offside N.
[illegible]1239 Thle.....Z'bar.....26-9 A Strandes

VICTORIA DOCK.
[illegible]2,587 Cownil....Calcutta.....25-9 K N & Co
[illegible]4061 Blight.....Liverpool.....6-10 W & A G & Co
[illegible]anthus...2866 Davies..Manchester..25-9W & A G & Co
[illegible]mendra...2964 Taylor..Antwerp..5-10 W & A G & Co
[illegible]agoshima Maru..2261 Kori.....Kobe.....25-9 N Y Kaisha
[illegible]hupra.....3004 England.....Antwerp..24-9 M M & Co
[illegible]Dasia.....3839 Mackinon.....N F.....T Morrison & Co
[illegible]8 Africa.....2565 Badisich...Trieste...1-10 A L S N & Co
20 & 11 Marmora..5339 Weston.....London.....28-9 P & O Co
12 Arcadia.....3514 Valentine..Shanghai....1-10 P & O Co
15 Magician.....3271 McKee..Dunkirk....27-9 Killick N & Co
16 Budsic.....1613 Born.....Jedda..28-9..G Jeewanjee

H W V D
Lhasa.....936 McDiarmid....K'chi..32-9 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Gadsby s..	Clarke	Cape Town 1 Aug 30
	Zebenghla s..	Brocq	Calcutta Sept 14

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Upada s..	Stewart	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Warroonga Bamber for Persian Gulf
" Umsinga Miller for Middlesbro and Leith

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Marmora for London &c,
" Castalia for Marseilles and Liverpool.
" Virawa for Calcutta &c
" Bichstag for Zabar &c,
" Dumra for Persian Gulf &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	From
15	Kenley	Calcutta
17	Dundas	Calcutta
18	Bodlewell	London
19	Clan Gordon	Coast
20	Tweda	Straits
20	Umlazi	Calcutta

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

21	Liebenfels	Middlesbro
22	Nawab	Calcutta
23	Colmore	Calcutta
24	Swazi	New York
24	Palamcotta	Negapatam
24	Pentakota	Rangoon
24	Yebodai Maru	Japan

The dates are approximate only.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPT. 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Magician s—21 bales wool G Gungodass ; 12 bale wool David Sassoon and Co ; 40 bales wool A Chogla and Co ; 32 bales wool W and A Graham and Co ; 1,000 cwts Oil Cakes K B Sajeen ; 13 bales wool D Goolchand ; 53 bales wool M Ramjidass ; 1,955 cwts myrabolums C Oomersey ; 20 bales wool L Tricumji ; 33 bales wool A H Bandally ; 95 bales wool D Nagji and Co ; 90 bales wool R Rampartap ; 13 bales wool N Jaitha ; 20 bales wool J Samirmals.

Custalia s—114 casks hides Nizamudin and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Mormora s—163 cases bristles, Nizamudin and Co ; 15 bales skins P Edulji Boyce and Co ; 11 cases condiments N K Jassawalla ; 100 bales hemp R Reeves and Co ; 4,000 cwts cottonseed W Bechar ; 1,000 cwts wheat pellard W and A Graham and Co ; 15 cwts cashunuts R Jeewandass ; 15 cases chutney F Novroji ; 2 cases brassware and 2 cases cotton curtains L B Bhootwalla ; 66 bales skins A H Mahmed and Co ; 26 bales skins R Minocher Kooka ; 3 bales carpets J M Behimtoola ; 20 cwts fishmaws H A Mahmed ; 75 cwts buffalo horns E Mahmed ; 4,000 cwts bones C D Mody and Co ; 105 bales skins H N Mahmed and H Ins ; 50 bales hemp P Bhimji ; 35 cases condiments M Poonjiaji and Sons ; 8 bales hemp J A Begbie and Co ; 30 cwts ghee F R Hill and Co ; 6 bales carrots M J Cassum and Co ; 14 bales skins and 50 cwts deer horns H A Oomers ; 115 cwts deer horns J M Rahmtoola ; 37 bales hemp J N Kapadia and Co ; 4,204 cwts myrabolams G Madhawji ; 1,000 cwts myrabollams E Oomersey ; 40 cwts cashew nuts J Lookmidass ; 28 cwts kamala S Bhimji 518 cwts cotton seed W Becher.

FOR NEW YORK.

Marmora s—1312 casks skins H M Halim ; 4 bales carpets Fleming Shaw and Co ; 14 bales carpets Latham and Co ; 155 cwts condements M Poonjiaji and Sons.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Magician s—885 bales cotton Gaddum and Co ; 40 bales twist and 60 bales cotton fly K Visram and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—110 bales cotton Samji and Co ; 220 bales cotton E Spinner and Co ; 1,992 cwts cottonseed Worrran and Co ; 1,008 cwts myrabollums E Oomersey.

Kenilworth s—7 bales twist K Visram and Co ; 1,999 cwts poppyseed Ralli Bros ; 110 bales cotton fly T Canji ; 82 bales cotton fly W Woolf and Sons.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rhemudi s—3 bales cotton Gadham and Co ; 45 bales twist K Harmukhrai and Co ; 87 bales twist F F Campbell and Co ; 40 bales twist Kahn and Kahn ; 36 bales twist P Visram and Co ; 50 bales twist A H A Cassim and Co ; 55 bales cotton flys J C F Tadiwalla ; 1 cwt glue and 2 cwts curry stuff H M Dawoodjeeas and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—400 cwts cashew nuts P Soorji and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Adriat s—1,207 cwts linseed Ralli Bros ; 100 bales twist A Rowbek and Co ; 16 bales twist F F Campbell and Co ; 330 bales cotton The New Mofussil and Co ; 138 bales twist Mehta Sampot and Co ; 30 cwts ghee N Battonji.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *September* 22.] [BOMBAY, *September* 23.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
4 Boxes Gold Coins	Rs. 37,122	Marseilles via Port Said	Peninsular	Comptoir de Paris
1 Box Sovereigns and Gold Coins	2,467	Alexandria	.....	A G Reza
48 Boxes Specie	.....	Karachi	R I M S Partrick Stewart	Supt V and P Docks.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [23RD SEPTEMBER, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates—

Bank of England ...4½ per cent, from 12th Aug.
Bank of Bengal .....4 per cent, „ 12th Sept.
Bank of Bombay.....3 per cent. „ 1st Aug.
Bank of Madras .....4 per cent. „ 9th July.

Money :—

There are borrowers for two months fixed at 3 per cent, per annum. The Bank of Bombay cash balance is Rs. 15 lakhs down.

Exchange :—

The market has been steady all day at 1s. 4 1/32d. T. T. and 1s. 4 1/16d. on demand was easily available for the mail onwards. Several Banks were keen to sell but they found only a trifling enquiry. All Banks refuse to buy credits under 1s. 4 9/32d. 0 months' sight, but it is doubtful if the rate will go further than two mails. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 4 1/32d.	d.
Demand Draft	1s. 4 1/32d to 1/16	
Credits— 3 months' sight	1s. 4 9/32d.	
Do. 6 months' sight		
Do. 3 months' sight—France		
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks.		
Hongkong—30 days' sight... ...		
Yokohama—30 days' sight		
Shanghai— 30 days' sight		

Government Paper :—

The market opened steady at 97½ ready and 97 1/16 for the settlement. In the early part of the day there were buyers and business was done at 97 3/16 ready and 97½ for the settlement but towards the close an easier feeling set in the market closing as under with sellers. Calcutta rates are advised as 97 ready and 96 15/16 for delivery in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	97-2	} Sellers
1st Settlement	„	97-2	

Bullion :—

On Saturday the price of Bar silver declined 1/16 to 31 3/16 ready and 31 5/16 for delivery forward in two months. New York was ½ down at 67½. Locally the market has been quiet, ready bars opening at 78 ½ *ex* duty and closing steady. Forward rates are given below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready	78	14	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	78	14	0
Ditto 2nd „ ...	79	4	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The market is easier owing to report of rain in some places up-country. There is, however, little doing, as exporters are holding off, and the bazar is quiet.

In ready cotton the usual small business was done at Colaba.

NEW CROP.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach.....	278	March 08
Good M. G. Broach	263	„
Fine „ Nagpur Kamptí.....	238	Jany. 08
„ „ Damangaum Pulgaum	230	„
„ „ Khangaum Akola ...	220	„
„ „ Amraoti	220	„
„ „ Muttia	209	„
F.G.M.G. Khandesh	201	„
Fine M. G. „	211	„
„ „ Bengals	205	„
„ „ „	207	Dec. 07
„ „ „	209/10	Nov. 07
Fully Good H. G Bengals	186	Jany. 08

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Quiet.	
Estimated Sales	7,000 bales	
Total Imports	8,000	„

Future Delivery Prices :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb
6-22	6-16	6-12	6-10	6-10
—01	—01	—01	—01	—01
Feb.-March	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May	May-June.	
6-10	6-11	6-11	6-12	
—01	—01	—01	—01	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is quiet but steady with a moderate business doing. We quote :—

Ready.	Rs.	7	12 0
September	„	8	1 0

Rapeseed :—

The market is quiet but steady as under :—

Brown Cawnpore	Rs.	9	12 0
Yellow Gusserat	„	10	10 0

Gingellyseed :—

The market is easier and prices are giving way. We quote :—

Bold White 85 p. c. ...	Rs.	55	8 0
„ „ 75 p. c. ...	„	54	8 0
Black Kutni ...	„	46	8 0

Poppyseed :—

	Rs.	11	12 0

Tone—Easier.

Castorseed :—

	Rs.	38	0 0

Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :—

	Rs.	21	0 0

Tone—Quiet.

Wheat :—

The market is firm, and we quote :—

White Delhi, ...	Rs.	5	7 0
New White Delhi, ...	Rs.	5	6 0

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,280	
India	64	
Indian Specie Bank	49	

Mills :—

Century	1,700	
David	443	2/4
Empress	440	
Howard and Bullough	580	
Kohinoor...	745	
Maneckji Petit	2,325	
Standard...	1,250	
Textile	1,200	

Presses :—

Broul's Cawnpore	200	
Hingoli	125	
New Mofussil	530	
Volkart's United	1,100	

Miscellaneous :—

Alcock Ashdown and Co... ...	320	
Badham Pile and Co.	123	
Bombay Flour Mill	950	
Bombay Steam Nav. Prot. ...	280	
Colaba Land and Mill	1,050	
Delhi Flour Mill	157	
Marcks and Co	138	
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate.	60	
Telephone Co.	39	1/2
Treacher and Co	580	

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	550	
Amritsar-Patti	111	
Tapti-Valley	650	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday :—

Cotton	1,721	bales.
Wheat	10,653	cwts.
Linseed	2,445	„
Rapeseed...	4,126	„
Gingellyseed	3	„
Poppyseed	784	„
Groundnuts	151	„
Castorseed	4,426	„
Rice	2,798	„
Myrabollams	355	„
Cottonseed	1,342	„
Mowrasseed	4,848	„
Gram	915	„
Joowar	88	„
Maize	Nil	

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 12th Sept., 1907, as compared with the statement of 21st Sept. 1907 :—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 12. Rs.	Sept. 21. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	96,00,000	96,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	68,44,423	62,80,427
Public Deposits at Branches	44,65,593	48,05,055
Other Deposits	9,22,06,060	9,21,43,598
Post Bills	14,565	14,965
Sundries	19,44,396	19,94,508
Rs..	12,47,75,176	12,46,18,158
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,58,93,776	1,57,95,688
Other authorised Securities	21,46,326	21,12,917
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,27,85,435	1,33,06,458
Loans do. do.	1,29,24,901	1,76,94,332
Bills discounted and purchased	2,29,48,815	2,39,60,545
Dead Stock	3,29,535	3,29,535
Stamps	3,730	3,664
Bullion	4,80,067	7,19,245
Balances with other Banks.....	10,68,638	14,59,334
Sundries	1,19,348	1,45,304
Cash	5,06,96,339	4,91,61,136
	12,47,75,176	12,46,18,158

THE GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

IT is some two months since I referred to the latest departure of the Government in their treatment of the Gold Standard Reserve, says the *Pioneer's* Commercial correspondent at Calcutta, my remarks then being suggested chiefly by the very severe criticisms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and of the Bombay Press ; the latter referring to the move as the gravest financial blunder perpetrated by "secret and high-handed plotting to meet a temporary exigency ; this emergency, it will be remembered, being the provision of rolling-stock on our railways, or the general outlay on railways in the direction of development. I was not able to echo the predictions of calamity which might follow on this policy, full consideration of the subject in all its bearings going to prove that though certain events were possible they were not at all likely ; in fact, so unlikely as to be outside the range of practical politics. I attributed the silence of our own chamber to the fact that they were so pleased at having got wagons as to condone any possible misdoing on the part of the financial authorities in respect of the methods employed to provide the needed funds, but in this I find I wronged our commercial directors. The first note in the abstract of the proceedings of the Chamber for month of August deals with this subject, which is said to have occupied the attention of the committee during the month, and the result of their deliberations is a letter to the Secretary of the Government of India, Finance Department, dated the 6th instant. This is not at all on the lines of the Bombay protest, indeed it has been written more in sorrow than in anger, the keynote being that all the various changes, which have occurred in Government policy during the past three years, the phases and inconsistencies of which are shown up in all their baldness, were lightly undertaken without so much as asking the Indian Chambers of Commerce how they would view such a diversion of the Fund. In fact they complain that nothing was known of the matter until the receipt of the Government announcement that it was "un fait accompli." Though hurt by this neglect they anticipate the excuse of the Government that prompt action might have been necessary, and fall back on the old complaint that sudden changes must have an unsettling influence, and should be avoided. They confess themselves, however unable to suggest any other course of action, but in view of the fact that a more definite policy is imperative, they suggest a commission of experts thoroughly to examine the question, as they believe the leading features of such a policy cannot be defined without a further exhaustive enquiry.

REASONS AGAINST AN ENQUIRY.

I very much doubt whether this suggestion will commend itself to the general good sense of the community, who are at the moment rather tired of commissions, no less than three being likely to tour the country during the coming cold weather. The most cogent reason given for the recommendation are that it will be ten years next April since the appointment of the last Currency Commission, and that the ruling of an expert Commission, which would fix a safe limit for the reserve for the next ten years, would not fail to inspire confidence. Later on, too, they refer to the Commission as being in a position to define and limit the policy of the Government for a further period of say, ten years. To me it seems that the very object in view, confidence in the stability of exchange policy, is defeated by this suggestion, which holds out the prospect of a commission of enquiry every ten years, and, moreover, there is no guarantee that the Government would not take liberties with the recommendations of such commissions in the intervening periods. Indeed to use the words put into the mouth of the Government in the letter under review in an undertaking of such magnitude an absolutely rigid and inflexible policy is an impossibility. The Committee admit the success of the policy, and also the raising of the gold reserve to a strong position within a comparatively brief period, and with the present arrangement everything points to a continued rapid increase in the amount of such reserve, the very policy of increasing the earning power of the railways by this addition of rolling-stock tending in that direction. By this process an amount will soon be accumulated which should allay the fears of the most captious critic, and stifle even academic discussion. I shall be curious to see if our Chamber's suggestion meets support. The action of the Government in promoting so many changes in a short period certainly lays them open to the charge of not knowing their own minds, but a close examination and consideration shows that the main features of the policy as originally defined are as they were, and that confidence in the stability of exchange and in the ability of the measures in force to maintain that stability, need not be shattered. These protests do no harm, for the Government are rather too fond of tackling on their own questions, which are of vital importance to the commercial community, without any reference to the expert knowledge or wishes of those mostly interested.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, Sept. 24.

1. There will be Drill for Recruits in the Town Hall Compound this Tuesday evening the 24th instant from 6 p.m.
2. The Squadron will parade at the Queen's Statue on Tuesday morning next the 1st proximo at 7-30 a. m.
Dress Drill Order, Khaki Carbine and Sword.
3. Members are requested to draw their Saddlery, Arms and Accoutrements from Head-Quarters between the hours of 9 a m and 5 p m.

H. S. SYMONS, Lieut.,
Offg. Comdt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING R. V. R.

Bombay, Sept. 24.

238—Detail for the week ending Saturday, the 28th instant :—
To-day Tuesday, the 24th—" M " Coy. Parade on company parade ground at 3-15 p.m.
II—" I " Coy. Parade at 4-15 p. m. on company parade ground.
III—School of Arms at the Y M C Association at 7 p m.
IV—Practice for Buglers near Floating Rink at 6-30 p m.
Wednesday, the 25th—" H " Coy Parade at 5-30 p. m. on company parade ground.
Thursday, the 26th—Semaphore Drill in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 5 p m.
II—" M " Coy. Parade at 3-15 p m. on company parade ground.
III—" I " Coy parade at 4-15 p m on company parade ground.
Friday the 27th " E " Coy. (John Connon School) parade at 3 P p. m. on company parade ground.
II—School of Arms, at the Y M C Association at 7 p m.
III—All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 7 p m.—Drag—Mufti.
Saturday, the 28th—" H " Coy parade at 7-30 s m on company parade ground.
Subject for all the companies during the week, Rifle Exercises.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HUNT—September 11, at the Ramsay Hospital, Naini Tal, the wife of J. T. Hunt, of a son.
MARSHALL-PURVES—September 15, at Ludhiana, the wife of Mr. F. Marshall Purves, Punjab Irrigation, of a son.
SMITH-DOBRIEN—September 20, at Quetta, the wife of Lieut.-General Smith Dorrien, of a son.
WARBURTON—September 15, at Kasauli, the wife of Captain Warburton, R. F. A., of a daughter (still-born).

MARRIAGES.

BEADLE—HUDSON—September 12, at St. Mary's Church, Belgaum, Robert Denis Beadle, 46th Punjabis, to Emily, daughter of the late Dr. O. T. Hudson, LL. D., F. R. S., of Shanklin, Isle of Wight.
BENNETT—McCLAY—September 3, at Naini Tal, Alfred Henry Bennett, of Glensham, Lincoln, to Margot Elizabeth (Maggie) McClay, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alec McClay, of Naini Tal.
MORRIS—MUNRO—Sept. 16, at Calcutta, at St. Paul's Cathedral, by the Rev. H. B. Cogan, John Wallace Morris, to Nora, daughter of the late James Munro, C. E.

DEATHS.

D'LACY—September 19, at Agra, Captain P. H. A. D'Lacy, I. S. M. D., retired, aged 67.
ELLIS—At " Macquarrie," Mussoorie, James Charles Ellis, late Civil Surgeon and Supdt. of Jail, Jalaun District, retired list.

H. T. BINKS,
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Always in Stock
JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 28m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 35m. High water, 0-40m., 0-48s. ; Low water, 6-27m., 6-47s.
Opening of tenders for new City Improvement Trust Loan of 15 lakhs, 12 noon.
Examination of Articled Clerks, High Court.
Gaiety Theatre: Pierrot Entertainment.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, September 25.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p. m. Gaiety Theatre : Pierrot Entertainment. Byculla Club, adjourned half yearly general meeting, 10 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 28m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 34m; High water, 1-21m.; 1-23s.; Low water, 7-3m.; 7-19s.
Thursday, September 26.—Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p. m. Jumna Ginning and Pressing Company, adjourned meeting, 7 Marine Street, 3-30 p. m. Gaiety Theatre : Pierrot Entertainment. Sun rises, 6h. 29m, Sun sets, 6h. 33m. High water, 2-1m., 1-53s. Low water, 7-38m., 7-51s.
Friday, September 27.—Gaiety Theatre : Pierrot Entertainment. Sun rises, 6h. 28m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 32m. ; High water, 2-41m., 2-25s. ; Low water, 8-15m., 8-25s.
Saturday, September 28.—Meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, Poona, 12 noon. Bombay University Senate meeting, 5-45 p. m. Cricket : Bombay Gymkhana A and B Teams *vs.* Baronet Cricket Club and Graham's Cricket Club, respectively. Sun rises, 6h. 28m. Sun sets, 6h. 31m. High water, 3-22m., 2-58s. Low water, 8-53m., 9-5s.
Sunday, September 29.—18th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h., 29m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 30m. High water, 4-0m., 3-34s. ; Low water, 10-1m., 9-59s.
Monday, September 30.—Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, 12 Hummum Street, 2-15 p. m. Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, 12 Hummum Street, 2-45 p.m. Bamankus Mahganese Company, Royal Insurance Buildings, Church Gate Street, 4 p.m. St. Mary's Boys' Annual Athletic Sports, 4 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 29m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 29m. High water, 5-18m., 4-32s. ; Low water, 0-21m., 11-13s.

DEATH of a Police Interpreter.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Shamrao Bhai, the Second Interpreter of the Esplanade Police Court, which took place at his residence at Khuterally near Fanaswadi on Sunday last. Prior to his death he was on furlough and wanted to retire on pension. For many years he had served as an Interpreter in the Courts and was considered very efficient. By his genial disposition he was also much liked by the several Pleaders who used to come in contact with him.

MUSIC AT THE TAJ MAHAL.—The following programme of music will be played at the Taj Mahal Hotel under the direction of Mr. L. Salzinger, from 8-15 to 10-15 p. m. to-day.

March.....	F Von Blon
Overture.....	Hermann
Valse	Lincke
Intermezzo ... Im Walde	Richter
Selection ... The Chaplee s	Monckton
Serenade.....	Desormes
Valse	Balquet
Two Step.....	Lampe

ROBBING HIS MASTER.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Fuller charged one Mahomed Ismael with the theft of eighteen pieces of silk valued at Rs. 178 and belonging to Omer Mulla, a mercer. The accused was servant in the complainant's shop and took away the pieces of silk from time to time and pledged the same with a Marwari. On the 18th instant the accused was arrested red-handed as he was removing two pieces from the shop. The stock was taken and it was found that for twelve months the accused was systematically robbing his master. The accused was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

PROSECUTION UNDER THE ARMS ACT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup has disposed of the case in which Inspector Giles, head of the Arms and Ammunition Department, charged Abdul Hussen Mahomedali, a Borah, with having in his possession arms and ammunition without a license. It appeared from the evidence that on receiving certain information Inspector Giles in company of Superintendent Muhamed Mirza and Inspector Hussan raided the accused's house in Mutton street on the morning of the 19th instant and recovered from him three revolvers. They then went to his shop in the same street and on searching it found 140 empty cartridge cases, 303 Le Metford bullets and a bayonet. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined Rs. 150.

THEFT OF SILVER WARE.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Inspector Jones charged Diwali, a low-caste Hindu woman, with the theft of a silver bottle and a jug valued at Rs. 50, belonging to a Mrs. Loving residing in Roosevelt House, Apollo Bunder. On the 6th instant the complainant missed the articles from her room and a report was made to the Police. Recently when Jamadar Kaikhosru Madan was making enquiries in a certain case he saw the articles in a Marwari's shop. It was ascertained that the accused had pledged them with the money-lender, and she was arrested. The accused pleaded guilty, saying she was drunk when the theft was committed. She was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

"The Passing of Night," by John Fovargue Bradley. London ; John Long.
"The Nut-Brown Mayd," by Gertrude Warden. London ; George Bell and Sons.
"Itinerant Daughters," by Dorothea Gerard. London ; John Long.
"A Herridge of Reality Swamp," by William Hay. London ; T. Fisher Unwin.
"The Call," by Desmond Coke. London ; George Bell and Sons.
"The Child of Promise," by Netta Syrett. London ; George Bell and Sons.
"Me and Myn," by S. R. Crockett. London ; T. Fisher Unwin.
"The Gold Spinner," by Dick Donovan. London ; George Bell and Sons.
"The World Peril of 1910," by George Griffith. London ; George Bell and Sons.
"Sweet Rogues," by Owen Rhoscomyl. London ; Duckworth and Co.
"The Batchelor Girls," by Keble Howards. London ; George Bell and Sons.
"Needles and Pins," by Justin Huntly McCarthy. London ; George Bell and Sons.
"The Pilgrimage," by C. E. Lawrence. London ; John Murray.
"Three Weeks," by Elinor Glyn. London ; Duckworth and Co.
"Reginald Anveron," by Horace Wyndham. London ; George Bell and Sons.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BOMBAY.

Yesterday morning at about 9 o'clock, flames and dense smoke were noticed issuing from the roof of a house on Nagdevi Road, near the Crawford Market. An alarm was raised, which soon brought all the fire-brigade engines to the spot. Water was available, and the building was soon being played upon from all available places of vantage.

The burning house was a three-storied building owned by one Mr. Haji Ibrahim Haji Mahomed Jeetaker, a Cochni Memon. It had not been insured. Dawoodbhoy Moolla Mahomed Ali, a Borah, had a silk cloth shop on the ground-floor of the building, the remaining portion of the ground-floor being utilized as a godown for miscellaneous articles by a Madrasi merchant named Tanamana Mohedin Rowter. The first floor was occupied as a residence by the same person. The second and the third floors were inhabited by Madrasis, Borahs and Memons, mostly small merchants, who kept their wares with them. The building stands by itself, separated from high buildings by small sheds on both sides. These tiled sheds were shops in which were stored iron, leather and a variety of other articles. One of these belonged to Messrs. Tajbhoy Allibhoy and Sons, Saddle and Ironmongers.

The work of the fire-brigade, under Mr. Nicholls, Head of the Brigade, was greatly facilitated by the small shop sheds, from the roof of which the flames were effectively directed on to the flames. The fire originated in the back of the building, but the cause has not yet been ascertained. It is believed that one of the tenants had a box of crackers and fire-works ready to be shipped this morning. But some how the fire works got alight and thus set the whole building a flame. Another story is that men were engaged to apply "damar" to the roof of the house, which accidentally caught fire. The fire spread rapidly, the wood-work of the building being quickly consumed. The roof was also seriously damaged, the front of it hanging over in a dangerous condition. Subsequently tremendous cracks were noticeable in the walls of the building, especially in the one facing the road. This greatly endangered the situation, as it was feared, the whole house, with the burning wood-work, would collapse at any moment. Hence the road was kept clear of pedestrians and vehicular traffic. The fire had been burning about four hours when the back of the house with the roof gave in and fell with a tremendous crash on the ground-floor, destroying everything beneath it. Happily at the alarm of the fire the house was deserted by all the inmates, and therefore no lives were in danger.

Inspectors Carter and Jenet of the Bombay Police were on the scene of the conflagration from the outset. Mr. R. M. Phillips, Deputy Police Commissioner, also visited the scene. Good service was rendered by the men of the Bombay Salvage Corps under

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 24, 1907.

THE SHAH'S DECADENT KINGDOM.

Our diplomatic relations with Persia, which under the sway of the Kajars has so rapidly forfeited its former rank amongst the Asiatic nations, date from the days of the first Edward who despatched an Envoy to its Ruler and, three centuries later, Queen Elizabeth followed his example. In more recent times, beginning with the alliance concluded by the Earl of Minto a hundred years ago, our relations with the Shah and his kingdom have been on a friendly basis, interrupted only by the war of the fifties which we were obliged to undertake to check the intemperate pretensions of the Persians. In the middle of the seventeenth century, Persia, whose national finances are now in such a parlous condition, was regarded in Europe as one of the wealthiest Asiatic monarchies, and history reveals to us the curious spectacle of an exiled British King appealing to the Shah of the period for monetary assistance to recover his dominions. The remarkable story of Charles II's Embassy to the Shah in 1653 is unfolded for the first time in Manucci's description of Mogul India, translated recently and which we noticed a few weeks ago. The Venetian adventurer was one of the followers of the Envoy, Lord Bellamont, selected by the throneless king to recite to the Persian monarch the circumstances of "our late royal father's murther, and the proceedings of the rebells since," and to endeavour to persuade him to "fournish us with some considerable summe of present money for our assistance in this great exigence of our affaires." The Ambassador remained at Isfahan for a year, but diplomatic blandishments were unsuccessful in inducing Shah Abbas to extend pecuniary aid to the exiled English Ruler. Bellamont then proceeded to India, apparently with the intention of making a similar appeal to Shah Jehan. But he did not live to reach Delhi, as death overtook him on the road between the Mogul capital and Agra. Manucci conducted his obsequies under the circumstances described in his book.

Persia is now in a very different position to that which she occupied in the estimation of the nations when Charles II's luckless Embassy set forth from Holland, and no monarch seeking funds or martial assistance for his restoration would appeal to the Shah, whose own tenure of sovereignty is precarious, and whose fabulous wealth has vanished. A year ago the late ruler Muzaffir-ud-din, yielding to popular claims, divested the monarchy of the autocratic power which had been the feature of Persian rule during the two thousand five hundred years of its history, and gave his subjects electoral rights which resulted in the formation of the first National Parliament. But the popular movement towards emancipation after centuries of serfdom has not been more successful in Persia than in Russia, as in both countries there is a desire to subordinate it to monarchical influences, and the final relinquishment of the privileges of autocracy is not yet realized. In the former kingdom the attempt at parliamentary government has produced something approaching to monarchy—one unpopular minister has paid for his disfavour with his life. The representatives of the people complain that owing to official inertness no progress is being made in the direction of amending administrative inefficiency or the adoption of measures for relieving the Shah's subjects from the iniquitous exactions of the State employees The unrest which is exciting so much discussion in India and evoking so many suggestions for its placation is not so insoluble a problem as that which the Shah has to consider, for the majority of his subjects are profoundly dissatisfied with the failure of the scheme for popular government, and are not disposed to acquit the Ruler of acquiescence in the methods by which this has been achieved. In the present mood of the people they will not be content with assurances which are not meant to fructify, and if the Shah desires peace and wishes to avoid complications that might endanger his dynasty he will be compelled to make further and more substantial concessions to the Frankenstein of self-government bequeathed to him by his successor.

A hundred and seventy years ago Persia was powerful enough to invade India and aid in the dissolution of the Mogul Empire which had begun with Aurangzebe's efforts at centralisation and his fanatical persecution of the Hindus Time has brought about its revenges and India is now a spectator of the national feebleness and vanished glories of Persia, which has fallen behind Afghanistan and is numbered amongst the expiring kingdoms of Asia. The country has a population of some nine millions, and its public revenues are less than those of several of the principal Indian States. Amidst the multifarious systems of official corruption of which Persia is the victim, the Mustaufis or controllers of accounts are probably the worst, as they are experts in ascertaining new sources, both at the capital and in the districts, from which funds may be squeezed, or which may be hypothecated for a consideration to some Court favourite who has procured an assignment from the Shah. They have so skilfully exploited these methods of raising money that a considerable portion of the revenues which ought to find their way to the State Treasury are absorbed by pensioners and other useless individuals who have won official patronage. Aided by these artful plunderers, the Mustaufis, corrupt servants of the Government, are able to embezzle public funds without the risk of discovery, particularly in the provinces where there is practically no supervision, a circumstance which accounts for the private wealth which many members of the official hierarchy are known to possess. A few years since, some endeavour was made to stem this avalanche of corruption by appointing one of the Belgian officials, then employed by the State, to examine and report upon the finances of the provinces, and especially the titles to the countless pensions and annuities charged upon them. This innovation aroused much resentment amongst the classes affected, as the claims of many would not stand scrutiny, and the revelations which would be made might induce the Government to enter upon a wholesale crusade against the continuance of practices which had so largely depleted the State revenues. Every endeavour was made, therefore, to stifle the investigation, and apparently with success, as nothing more has been heard of it and corruption will presumably continue in its present malevolent guises until the end of the chapter. The moral and material decline of Persia, and the forfeiture of its importance as an Asiatic power, commenced with the era of the Kajar Dynasty, which usurped the throne in the last quarter of the eighteenth century. The earlier members of it were remarkable for the brutal savagery with which they repressed attempts at resisting the imposition of their rule, and Nasir-ud-din, who was assassinated eleven years ago, has left his name in its history as the ruthless exterminator of the Babis, a political sect whom he suspected of revolutionary tendencies. Under the Kajars, whose record is besmirched with tyranny and oppression, the decline of Persia has been more rapid that that of any other Oriental kingdom, and it is problematical whether the new Constitution will arrest the downward progress accelerated by a century of misgovernment and neglect. The hoarded wealth of its rulers was a proverb in Western circles, until it was discovered fifteen years ago that Nasir-ud-din had expended his millions and was a suitor of the Imperial Bank of Persia for an advance of a few hundred thousand pounds to replenish his exhausted exchequer. His successor, Muzaffir-ud-din, sold all the disposable State property he could lay hands upon, and during his brief reign borrowed from Russian bankers some three and a half million sterling, most of which was expended upon his own pleasures. The customs collections of the kingdom, with the exception of those of two provinces, are hypothecated for the liquidation of the Russian loan, reducing the total realizable revenue to something like a million and a half sterling, an obviously insufficient sum for the inception or launching of any great schemes of reform for the regeneration of its oppressed people. Charles II's unrealised scheme of a subsidy from Persia has its modern parallel in the present financial chaos of the kingdom of the Middle East, for unless British capitalists are invoked to its rescue, there seems but small prospect of its extrication from the administrative and economical dilemmas which now environ it.

THE STRENGTH OF TRADE UNIONS. SINCE "union is strength" it is interesting, in view of the many labour troubles threatening at Home to see how far the various Trade Unions have progressed in permanently establishing themselves. A recently issued, but far from up-to-date, report of the Board of Trade, the fifteenth of a series compiled by the Chief Labour Correspondent, compares conditions in 1902-04 with those of former years. It must be remembered that the last two years have seen a great increase in the activity of Trade Unions and a corresponding increase in support and membership. The figures given, however, help to show in a fair degree how matters stand. The number of separate Workmen's Trade Unions known to exist at the end of 1904 was 1,148, with a total membership of 1,866,755. The highest figures on record were in 1901, when the membership was 1,940,874, but the three years of declining employment, 1902-04, caused a falling off in membership to the extent of 74,119 or 3·8 per cent. Even so, however, the number remained higher than at the end of 1899 and much higher than during the period 1892-98, the earliest years for which comparative figures are available. The degree of increase since 1904 is not available, but the prevalence of labour disputes and a wider preaching of socialism must have more than counterbalanced the previous loss, and added to this is the healthy state of the manufacturing trades during the last three years. When the decrease is examined it is found to be chiefly among the Unions of non-skilled men; for instance, the Union of Builders and General Labourers lost no less than 30,000 members or 19·4 of their membership in 1901. The mining and quarrying Union lost a similar number, but the percentage of fall was lower. The increases were in many respects extraordinary. They were chiefly in the small groups of employés of public authorities, which gained 12,000, or 23·6 per cent., and of shop assistants, which increased from 19,000 to 30,000, a gain of 60 per cent. At the close of the period reviewed the rate of increase in funds was slackening appreciably, but it is highly probable that the internal disputes amongst the "leaders" has caused a ready response from the different factions. The rate of income per member has varied between a little over thirty-seven shillings and a little over twenty-two shillings, but has been generally about thirty-three shillings. On the other side has to be considered the extent of accumulated funds which rose from 37/8½ per head in 1895 to 81/10½ in 1904. During the ten years under review, £16,060,000 was spent by the 100 principal unions. Of this, about £2,348,000, or 14·6 per cent. of the total, was spent on dispute pay, £3,608,000, or 22·5 per cent., on unemployed benefits, and over six and a half millions, or 41·4 per cent., on other benefits, principally sick and accident, superannuation and funeral benefits, the remainder being absorbed in miscellaneous expenses. The funds at the disposal of the Union, therefore, are large and, owing to the general moral support which non-striking trades give to those actively engaged in disputes, should the flax workers and shipyard pattern makers of Belfast and the Glasgow weavers and Norwich shoemakers actually strike, the results may be serious. It seems certain that support from the shipyards will be received from the North of England and the Clyde, while the Northampton shoemakers can usually be counted upon to avail themselves of joining in any dispute. As regards the weavers, it is impossible to judge how far the trouble may spread. The most serious of all—the railway strike—seems to be in abeyance, but the outlook is not promising and on the result of the struggle, should it come, must depend the future position of labour in England for many years to come, if not permanently.

THE MAHOMEDAN 'GUY FAWKES' DAY.' TO-DAY the fifteenth day of their eight month, the Mahomedans hold a festival called *Shab-i-barat* or 'the night of record.' The Mahomedans, like the Jews, commence their day at sunset; hence, their Tuesday, for instance, is partly our Monday and part Tuesday. Accordingly, this festival began at sunset yesterday and will be over to-day at six in the afternoon. They call this day *nahar*, in contradistinction to the night which they called *lail*, in Arabic, and *shab* in Persian. To-day's festival, which is usually known by the Persian name Shab-i-barat, is also called by the Arabic name 'Lailatu-n-nisaf min Shaban' meaning 'the night of the middle of Shaban.' The present month is Shaban and is held very sacred, and is called 'Sharu-n-Nabi' or the prophet's month. In this month the Arabs of old used to separate or disperse themselves in search of water, and hence it is designated the mouth of 'separation' which is meant by the Arabic word 'Shaban.' The month that will come after this is 'Ramazan,' the ninth mouth, renowned throughout the Islam world for the strict fast which is observed by the faithful throughout its duration. It is so called from the Arabic 'ramz' meaning to burn, because in the time of Mahomed when he fixed the months, it occurred in the middle of the hot season which in Arabia was really 'burning' hot. On this night of 'shab-i-barat,' Mahomed enjoined his followers to keep awake and to repeat one hundred prayers, making an inclination of the head and body and placing the hands upon the knees; and also to fast on the following day. Mahomed attached so much importance to this night, because he said God registered all the actions of mankind which they are to perform during the year, on this night, and also all the children of men who are to be born during the year and who are to die during it are recorded. This is thus a night when God does most important work for men, and therefore it behoves them to pass it solemnly in prayer and not idly in sleep. This night is referred to in the Koran in its forty-fourth chapter, thus: "By this clear book, see on a blessed night have we sent it down, for we could warn mankind on the night wherein all things are disposed in wisdom." In its origin, then, this is a very solemn festival, to be kept by a strict fast. But, as usually happens, this solemn nature is lost sight of by the ordinary people, who keep it with great rejoicings. They let off a great number of fireworks on which large sums are spent, and from this feature the day may well be called the Mahomedan "Guy Fawkes' Day" of India, as Mr. Hughes, a profound scholar of Islam, designates it.

THE DEATH OF MORENGA. A FEW days ago we narrated a story entitled "The Mystery of Morenga." Death has now solved the mystery—and there will be a huge sigh of relief in German military circles in consequence. Morenga, as we explained, was the terror of German South West Africa. He had always been regarded by the German military authorities in Damaraland as their most dangerous foe. In skirmishes amid the wild bush country near Warmbad and in the Karas Mountains he proved himself as clever and swift as the best of the Boer leaders. On numerous occasions he had ambushed German detachments with disastrous results to the latter. Indeed, he seemed ubiquitous and to lead a charmed life. At one time the frequency with which his death was reported both from British and German sources, became almost laughable. Usually one of these announcements of his demise was followed by a new exploit on the part of the chief. Latterly, overwhelmed by German troops, he was compelled to take refuge in the North-West of Cape Colony, and gave himself up to the Cape Police. For some time Morenga was interned at Constantia in the Cape Peninsula, under rigorous police supervision. However, he was too close to Damaraland for the Germans to sleep securely o'nights, and they got the Cape Government to promise to take him a few hundred miles further off. Morenga heard of this, and spontaneously his mind was made up, and before the Police had missed him he had crossed the border with four hundred men. The flutter in the German military dovecotes which this created is clearly set forth on another page. Happily the Morenga terror is now over. Whether Simon Kopper or either of Morenga's more prominent banditti will "keep up the game," time alone can show.

THE P. and O. s.s. *Arabia*, with the outward Mails of the 13th instant, left Aden at 6 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

THE P. and O. s.s. *Malta* left Hongkong at 1 p.m. on 21st September.

THE Florio and Rubattino s.s. *Liguria*, from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the 22nd instant.

THE German East Africa Line] steamer *Sultan* arrived at Mombasa from Bombay yesterday morning, *via* Lamu.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Marjorie, younger daughter of Major-General H. E. Penton, Indian Army, and Mr. C. G. M. Plumer, 61st P. W. O. Pioneers.

THE only business so far upon the board, for the meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council on the 27th instant, is the presentation of the Select Committee's Report upon the Local Authorities Loans Bill.

THE Dutch Indian Government have granted to a Syndicate a concession for establishing a wireless telegraph system between Java, Celebes, Borneo and the neighbouring islands. The Company will have a capital of 2,650,000 florins.

WE are credibly informed, says the *Sind Gazette*, that the statement made by Reuter that Maclaren and Lilley will be guests at the wedding of His Highness the Jam of Jamnagar is entirely devoid of foundation. No such wedding has been arranged.

THE Madras Government have passed orders stating that they consider that the work of the Press in the Cannanore Central Jail should be confined to orders received from Government Departments and Railway Companies, and that private orders should on no account be taken.

THE Pierrots commence their four days' season at the Gaiety Theatre to-day. We have already said that the performance is excellent in all respects, but we would add a request to the public. Punctuality is not one of the attributes of Bombay audiences. To-night the curtain will rise punctually, and in fairness to both audience and players it is to be hoped there will be no late comers.

THE twenty-second Annual Session of the Synod of the Church of England was held in Colombo on Tuesday, under the presidency of His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. E. A. Copleston. The President's charge had reference among other subjects to the Theological College which is to be opened at the beginning of next year, the insufficiency of the present stipends of the Clergy, the better observance of the Sabbath day, and the Pan-Anglican Congress

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

A BOOM IN SWIMMING.

International Polo.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, SEPTEMBER 6.

BOOM IN SWIMMING.

We have enjoyed quite a boom in swimming during the last ten years, for which we owe much to over-seas swimmers. It was the advent of the brothers Cavill which started the ball rolling, and since they showed their ability here, we have seen such experts as F. C. V. Lane, J. H. Hellings, B. Kieran and C. Healey of Australia, C. E. Daniels of America and Z. de Halmay of Hungary. These splendid swimmers have gained quite a measure of success in this country, Lane, de Halmay and Daniels having won our 100 yards championship, while Lane has also scored at 220 yards (three times) and in the quarter mile salt water championship. De Halmay recently added his name to the list of 220 yards champions and Daniels figures as the 100 yards record holder. Then we find P. Cavill as a winner of the 440 yards salt water championship, and the long distance championship, while his brother Dick won both the 440 yards salt water and 880 yards championships. This does not finish the list either, for B. Kieran, who unfortunately has solved the great problem, won championship honours at 220, 440, 500, and 880 yards and C. Healey gained honours at 220 yards last year. This is a fairly long list and at no other branch of sport have visiting champions gained such a big proportion of success in blue ribbon events. Moreover, their success has not been due to a question of coming when we are weak, but rather to brilliant swimming. Australians and Americans have brought the "crawl" stroke down to a science and this is certainly an improvement on the trudgeon stroke for distances up to perhaps nearly a mile. English swimmers are, of course, hard at work on the newest form of sprint swimming and soon perhaps we may turn out a record-breaker at the 100 or 220 yards. Our champions still appear to be a bit to the good at the "mile" and upwards, where their superior stamina comes into play.

This provides sportsmen with an interesting problem and what is happening in the swimming world is just the same as we find in running and cycling, wherein Americans and foreigners have often beaten our cracks at sprint distances, though our long distance stars are still able to hold their own and a bit besides. There is something to be learnt from all this and it is the value of paying attention to detail. If our short distance cracks will strive constantly to perfect and improve on the present styles and also aim to go one better, we shall regain some lost ground. Perhaps no brand of athletics shows the results of new methods more than hurdling, at which the modern American method has led to the record being reduced from 16 secs to 15 1-5 secs. To return a moment to the boom in swimming, this appears to be on the increase and the 100 yards championship to-morrow (Saturday) at Manchester will be the biggest International race ever decided over the distance. There are six entrants and they represent six different nationalities, *viz.* C. M. Daniels (America), Z de Halmay (Hungary), P. Radmiloric (Wales), J. H. Derbyshire (England), J. Tartakoyer (Australia) and G. S. Dockrell (Ireland). This is indeed a remarkable entry and the race promises to be a memorable one. De Halmay and Radmiloric recently beat Daniels in the 220 yards championship, while the Hungarian also lowered the 150 yards record a week ago; so the American will be hard put to it to retain his title. Still he is the record holder and on paper form ought to win, while the writer fancies the others will finish in the order given.

CYCLING.

Darragon of France has been at the top of the tree for some time as a pace follower, but recently it looked as though Verbist of Belgium would seriously trouble him. The latter did manage to score over the world's champion and that in record time, which led up to a return match over 100 kilometres at Antwerp last Sunday. This time Darragon was splendidly paced by Andre, with the result that he left the Belgian thirteen laps behind at the finish. This shows the Frenchman to be riding very well indeed, and A. E. Wills of England will need to do something tall to beat him in their match at Paris on Sunday. All students of form understand what an important item the pacing is, and no matter how good a rider a man may be, he cannot hope for success unless well served by his pacers. Home sportsmen had big hopes from the Barnes-Wills combination, following the really remarkable manner the former beat all the best of the Continental motor cyclists about a year ago and earnt the name of Dare Devil Barnes. The Canning Town man, however, has found an easier game, *viz.* as chauffeur to a wealthy American. Wills is just the build to make a good pace follower; if he gets well suited in the matter of a pacer, he will trouble the best of the Continental cracks.

Though first, the World's professional sprint champion proved no match for "Major" Taylor towards the end of the latter's stay in France. The Frenchman was easily the best of the competitors for the European Championship at Brussels on Sunday, H. Mayer of Germany and Van den Born of Holland being his most troublesome rivals.

ATHLETICS.

N. J. Cartmell of America has had the satisfaction of beating J. W. Morton, the 100 yards champion, in a scratch race. Unfortunately the conditions were such that it is impossibile to form any true idea as to whether Morton's defeat was due to the Englishman being below par, or to the visitor having found his home form. Owing to the runners having to face the wind and rain the time was only 10 4/5secs. for the 100, which is just a second worse than each man's record. The event in question was the Tit-Bit at the Birmingham Charity Festival, one of the finest fixtures held in the district. One can only regret that Cartmell and Morton are not meeting again in the level sprint at the South London Harriers Meeting to-morrow, but the American has elected to compete at the Salford Harriers sports instead, while Morton is off in quest of honours in Sweden and Denmark. Apropos of the latter, he has decided to prolong his active career until after the Olympic Games, and it is indeed satisfactory that we shall have such a good representative for the sprint race.

BILLIARDS REFORM.

Matters of moment claimed the attention of the delegates at the Special General meeting of the Billiard Association held in London during the week. Everyone interested in the game knows how the "anchor" or "cradle" stroke so altered the rate of scoring, that billiards, as played by some of the cracks towards the end of last season, became a farce. It was recognised that something would have to be done and various methods were suggested to meet the situation. Mr. S. S. Christey, an old amateur champion, however, came out with the drastic proposal to bar the stroke altogether and he met with such support that the voting was 17 to 3 in favour of his amendment. Thus the authorities have adopted the same policy as in regard to the spot and push stroke and it will rest with the referee to define what is the "cradle" position.

INTERNATIONAL POLO.

Irishmen take kindly to polo and with a well tried quartette doing duty for the Green Isle against England at Dublin on Monday, a very fine match was seen. This was played on the All-Ireland Club ground in Phœnix Park and upwards of 10,000 spectators were present. It was one of those games which keep the onlookers at fever heat all through, for after the visitors had opened the scoring, Ireland drew level and each scored again before half time. On resuming, Mr. Nickalls quickly added two more goals for England but the Irishmen played up so well that the scores were soon 4 all. Once again England assumed the level, only to see the Irishmen draw level once more and this was the situation commencing the final period. The play now ruled very fast and exciting, and two minutes before the end of the chukker Mr. Greenfell hit the winning goal for England and so ended a splendid game.

FOOTBALL ONCE MORE.

The English Football season opened on Monday and that there is no falling off in public interest, was shown by the capital all round attendance. It is early yet to decide how the teams compare with last season, but it certainly looks as though the Manchester teams are "right there." The United visited Aston Villa and won a victory by 4 goals to 1, while the City team proved successful by 5 goals to 2 on visiting Sunderland. This is certainly a good start for the winners and an unpleasant surprise for the powerful Villa and Booker Park teams. Singularly enough, while Manchester teams commenced so well, the two Liverpool clubs went under. Everton's defeat (3-2) was on visiting Bristol City, while Notts Forest, which headed the Second Division last season, defeated Liverpool (3-1) at Nottingham. Notts County also commenced very well by sharing the honours on visiting Woolwich Arsenal and Newcastle United, in each case the scores being 1 goal all, so it looks as though the efforts of the Nottinghamshire cricketers has stimulated the footballers.

In Scotland the big game on Saturday was that between Celtic and Dundee, and the latter was not disgraced to only go down by the odd goal in five, the match being played on Celtic's ground. Motherwell upset calculations by visiting Third Lanark and winning by 2 goals to 1, and poor Queen's Park had to put up with a 7 goals to 2 defeat on visiting Heart of Midlothian. Two other important fixtures were the Falkirk v. Glasgow Rangers and Hamilton Academicals v. St. Mirren matches on the grounds of the first named, the scores being 4-4 and 1-1 respectively.

The German Football Association—known as the Deutscher Fussball-Bund—has notified the English Football Association that it will not recognise the new Amateur F. A. and any players who take part in games against the non-affiliated footballers, will be suspended. A certain proportion of home clubs and association's are "sitting on the fence" but as only about one hundred amateur clubs have thrown in their lot with the new body, while nearly 10,000 are affiliated to the F. A., it does not appear that amateurs as a body are dissatisfied with the governing association. The split is unfortunate and to be deplored, but it may lead the F. A. to do even more for amateur football in the future [illegible] in the past.

CRICKET.

The County Championship [illegible] brought to a close on Wednes[illegible] finished up with a win over L[illegible] sportsmen are aware that [illegible] championship with the splen[illegible] 4 draws and no defeats, givi[illegible] and a percentage of 100 P[illegible] Worcestershire are brac[illegible] with 12 wins, 11 draw[illegible] and Worcestershire w[illegible] defeats (6 points)—t[illegible] Surrey comes nex[illegible] points 8, percentag[illegible] percentage (33·33)[illegible] (17·64), Kent (14·2[illegible] the other counties [illegible] side, that is, the losses are [illegible] The low position of Kent is [illegible] manner the county won the ch[illegible] ago. The inability of C.J. Burnup [illegible] the temporary absence of K. L. [illegible] lot to do with this and it is evide[illegible] Kentish batsmen want a hard wicket, [illegible] show their best form. Surrey is well to t[illegible] the outlook is not bright, as Lord [illegible] retiring, N. G. Knox going to Par[illegible] singing and J. N. Crawford may [illegible] Australia.

THE SOUTH AFRICANS.

Since last week's notes were despa[illegible] visitors have easily beaten Somerset and [illegible] big defeat against the M. C. C. at Lor[illegible] closing stage of the game at Bath was m[illegible] more good bowling by Gordon White and [illegible] wickets for 19 runs makes it apparent how [illegible] fortunate it was for the South Africans he w[illegible] unable to produce his best form earlier in the tou[illegible] The ill-luck of the visitors in the matter of the toss [illegible] sticks to them, and the M. C. C. skipper had a choice of innings at Lords on Monday. The partnership of A. E. Lawton (89) and B. S. Foster (86) for the seventh wicket was the highest against the visitors during their tour. Incidentally it was another rude shock to the Selection Committee, as Lawton was quite overlooked, though he has been right near the top of the average table throughout the season. The Derbyshire man batted with great confidence and his example inspired Foster who is seen but seldom in first-class cricket, his profession being that of an actor. The South Africans had to go in against a total of 318 and were twice dismissed cheaply—135 and 174—and so beaten by an innings and 9 runs. This is the worst defeat of the tour, only L. J. Tancred doing himself justice. His health has been far from satisfactory during the trip and so he has played but little, consequently everyone was pleased to see him carry out his bat for 61 in the first innings and again make top score (42) in the second. Gordon White was the only bowler who seriously troubled the M. C. C. batsmen and his 6 wickets for 91 runs was a fine performance. Tarrant was the man who brought about the downfall of the visitors, the Australian taking 10 wickets for 122 runs.

INTERESTING CRICKET.

In spite of the advent of football we have had some very interesting cricket this week. Gilbert L. Jessop excelled himself in the Gentlemen of the South v. Players of the South at Hastings, by scoring 191 runs in 1 hour and 30 minutes, and he hit five 6's and thirty 4's in his bright innings. P. Perrin (117) also batted well, while P. R. May and A. F. Morecom bowled with such effect that the professionals were well beaten.

Hayes (157), Knight (109) and Hoabe 96 were the top scorers in the Surrey v. Leicestershire match and the last named was able to reach his 2,000 runs for the season.

The strength of the M. C. C. was well illustrated by the fine side opposing Yorkshire at Scarborough in spite of the calls of the match against the South Africans. Like the latter, the Yorkshire match was won, thanks mainly to K. L. Hutchings (56) and Fielder who took 6 wickets for 30 runs.

THE TURF.

A week ago it was possible to obtain 10 to 1 about Roi Herode for the St. Leger, while the odds were 4 to 5 against Wool Winder. On Monday, however, the French horse advanced to eights, while Col. Baird's colt receded to evens and on Wednesday a further commission for Roi Herode caused the odds to fall to 4 to 1. The writer hopes those sportsmen, who like a little flutter, will have got on the French colt some time ago, for he has pointed out that the French form appears to make the prospects of Roi Herode very bright. There is the change of conditions to be considered, but the liberal odds warrants the risk being taken. We shall not have to wait long for the result now and one can only hope the two cracks—for Wool Winder and Roi Herode appear to be the most likely—will go to the post in the best of condition.

A feature of the Derby meeting was the splendid reception given Mr. R. S. Sievier on his filly Cream O'Th' Sky winning the Landoun Selling Plate. This was the first success of the late owner of Sceptre since he has been allowed to resume racing and the public demonstration must have been very pleasing under the circumstances.

This week saw the beginning of the Nursery Season and the Devonshire Nursery Plate at Derby served to show SpinningSolly to very great advantage. The colt was giving away weight to seventeen rivals and simply beat them like a lot of donkeys, and if the Son of Soliman, Little Red Spinner (which sounds a bit fishy) does not do big things for Mr. H. Collins, it will be surprising. Then we have had Ardentrieve winning again, Mr. J. H. Houldsworth's filly easily accounting for the Champion Breeders Biennial Foal Stakes of 1,000 sovs. The victory points a story, viz: that Sir Archibald is a wonder, for the colt made a splendid effort to concede 24 lbs. to Ardentrieve at Kempton Park. Mention must also be made of the victory of Iolanthe in the Champion Breeders Biennial Foal Stakes for three year olds, in which Mr. Joel's Earlstone, trying to concede 16 lbs. to the winner, finished third, two lengths behind Iolanthe.

AUTUMN WEIGHTS.

Looking over the weights for the Cesarew (published yesterday), Hammerkop 8st. 4lbs., Nightfall 7st. 12lbs. and The Page 7st. 10lbs. appear well treated, with the White Knight 9st. 12lbs. and Velocity 9st. 8lbs. at the top. Royal Dress 8st. 2lbs. also looks well in.

Several prominent 3 year olds are in the Cambridgeshire, with Mordant II (France) 8st. 12lbs., Orby 8st. 11lbs., Slieve Gallioun 8st. 9lbs. and Gaedi Halfa 8st. 7lbs. at the head of the "fives" of that age. Polymelus and Velocity, 9st. 10lbs., head the list and Lally 9st. catches the eye. Looking down, one notices Earlston 7st. 12lbs. and Cornus

AFFAIRS IN MOROCCO.

GENERAL DRUDE ACTIVE.

Successful Reconnaissance.

ARAB CAMP BURNED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 23.

General Drude reports that he had also five wounded in the night reconnaisance.

The march extended twelve miles from the town. The troops carried three days' rations. The Arab camp was burned.

Three hundred more of the Foreign Legion sail from Oran for Casablanca to-day.

JAPAN AND KOREA.

PLAN OF REFORM OUTLINED.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 22.

Reuter's correspondent at Tokio telegraphs that [illegible] on the eve of leaving [illegible] plan of reform in [illegible] annexed unless the [illegible]itable by rejecting [illegible]ce.

[illegible]UMBIA.

[illegible]e.

[illegible]d at [illegible] white [illegible]p for [illegible]ed the affair.

[illegible]SION TO [illegible]ANY.

[illegible]onferred.

[illegible]NDON, SEPTEMBER 22.

[illegible]tate that a number of [illegible]nferred on the Members of [illegible]ission, including the Grand [illegible] on the Persian Minister.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18.

[illegible]ceived in St. Petersburgh from [illegible] the situation has grown perceptibly worse since the murder of the Grand Vizier. Parliament is apparently seeking to get all power of interfering with every branch of the administration.

KING CHULALONGKORN'S BIRTHDAY.

Celebration at Hamburg.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 22.

Telegrams from Vienna state that great festivities were held at Hamburg on the King of Siam's birthday.

A new spring was christened the "Chulalongkorn Spring."

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 23.

King Chulalongkorn's birthday was celebrated at Hamburg with great festivities and the town was gaily decorated.

Three buffets were erected in the Kurgarten and provided beer to all comers at the King's expense, while every guest at the Kurhaus received a bottle of wine.

The King held a reception in the afternoon when all his birthday presents were exhibited.

His Majesty seated on a throne conferred honours and distributed special medals, and promoted his sons in the Army.

The German Emperor telegraphed his congratulations.

The day concluded with a banquet and fireworks and illuminations.

King Chulalongkorn has left for Paris on his way home.

THE RAILWAY CRISIS.

Mr. Bell Hopes for a Settlement.

THE STRIKE BALLOT.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 23.

Mr. Bell, Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, addressing a meeting of railwaymen at Cardiff, said that they must show the Companies that they meant business, but even if the ballot favoured a strike, another diplomatic attempt at settlement would be made before a strike was declared.

TRUSTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Cotton Trust Declared Illegal.

HEAVY FINE AND DIRECTORS EXPELLED.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 23.

The Chancellor of Mississippi has declared the Gulf Cotton Compress Company to be an illegal Trust, and has given the Directors a year in which to wind up the business and withdraw from the State.

The Company has also been fined 1,80,0000 dollars.

It controls thirty-one Companies, most of which are in Mississippi.

A NEW EGYPTIAN PARTY.

Autonomy Aimed at.

SIGNIFICANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 23.

Telegrams from Cairo state that an Arabic newspaper says that a meeting of 118 notable persons, including the Vice-President of the Legislative Council, yesterday, founded the people's party with a programme which includes the development of existing representative institutions and of trade and agriculture, and the reform of the educational system as a means towards obtaining autonomy and, eventually, independence.

LAST OF A GREAT BRIGAND.

DEATH OF MORENGA. GERMANY'S MENACE IN AFRICA.

What His Death Means to Germany.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 22.

The Chief Morenga and a number of followers have been killed in an action with a British force in Cape Colony.

There will be a feeling of great relief, both in British and German political and military circles, at the news of the death of Morenga. When five weeks ago he escaped from British territory across the Damaraland border, Sir Edward Greywas compelled to tender a very humble apology to the German Government, as the Cape Government had undertaken never to permit Morenga to enter German territory again. The escape of Marengo was taken very bitterly by the German Press. It came pretty near bringing about an "incident" between Germany and England. Morenga had long been a very real bogey in Cape Colony and German South-West Africa, and his escape back to German territory, after the assurances given by the British and Cape Governments that he would be prevented from doing so, created a desperate mistrust of our policy in South Africa.

One journal, the *Deutsche Tageszeitung*, did not hesitate to allege that Marengo had "bought" the Cape police, who divulged to him the arrangement concluded between Berlin and London for his transfer to a place more remote from the German frontier. Below we give the story of Morenga, and the diplomatic *impasse* occasioned by his escape across the Cape border. The position was regarded with great seriousness in South Africa, where Morenga had been a sort of stormy petrel who always left trouble in his train. The following account of the famous brigand appeared in this columns on September 13th.

What Raisuli is to Morocco Marengo was to South Africa. Of the two, Marengo was perhaps the most dangerous character, for Raisuli has so far warred only against his own countrymen, while Marengo hovered with his tribes upon the outposts of the struggles of the Germans, Portuguese and Boers with the natives and generally reaped a harvest. Up to the hour of his death he was a standing menace in South Africa, but it was difficult to know what to do with him. Ever since the Germans began fighting in Damaraland Morenga had harassed them at all points and had captured hundreds of their horses and transport. The Germans were themselves unable to take him. A few months ago he surrendered to the British authorities, and was then interned at Tokai in the Cape Peninsula and permitted to take up his residence there. The German Government wanted him, when white hands were finally laid upon him, but the Cape Colony found that it was not entitled to comply with the request. Morenga was kept under strict police surveillance, however, as the Cape Government had given its assurance to the German Government through the German Consul-General at Cape Town that Morenga should never be permitted to return to German territory. But the Germans were fearful of his coming, especially as their efforts to quell the rising in their territory had been only partially successful, so on the 9th of last month Morenga was informed by the Cape Government that he must remove his abode to a greater distance from the German border, and unless he did so he would be deported from the Colony.

Morenga apparently resented this, and on August 13th last he eluded the vigilance of the police and crossed the German frontier. Police were sent in hot pursuit, but they failed to catch him, and a very serious position faced the Germans, for Morenga had four hundred followers, well armed, and during the whole of the strife in Damaraland the troops had never encountered so large a body of natives. The repatriation of the German troops was immediately stopped, though many of them were under orders for home in pursuance of the policy of reduction begun some time ago. Sir Edward Grey expressed to the German Government the apologies of the Cape authorities for having permitted Morenga to return to German territory, and promised that the daring Chief should never be again accorded the right of asylum in British territory. The German Press promptly saw British perfidy in the incident, although the Cape authorities at once concentrated all the available police on the Damaraland border in order to co-operate with the Germans in capturing the Chief.

There will be keen interest in South Africa to see what Morenga will do. He has endless opportunities of spoil, if he cares to take up arms, and can elude capture. Since the German campaign in South-West Africa was concluded it has always been obvious to military men at the Cape that the results of the campaign had not justified a cessation of hostilities and the efforts to subdue the tribes had proved ineffectual. There is a general consensus of opinion that the Ovambos, a powerful and warlike Northern tribe, are certain to take advantage of the present false sense of security to renew hostilities. This particular tribe is splendidly armed, and has always been a serious menace to the German colony. If Morenga heads them, he is pretty sure of conquest.

Lieut.-Colonel von Estorff, commanding the troops in German South-West Africa, had taken measures for the capture of Marengo and troops were promptly ordered from the north of the colony. It was feared in German Colonial circles that Morenga promptly would succeed in overwhelming some of the military stations on the eastern frontier before they could be reinforced. The stations are mostly occupied by a single Company. Moreover, the present military force in the southern part of the Colony is even under the peace strength decided upon, because in the repatriation of the old garrisons that has been going on for some time more men have been withdrawn from that part of the Colony than from other districts.

The total German force in South-West Africa is now about 6,000 officers and men, but in Colonial circles the belief was expressed that this number would probably be insufficient to deal with Morenga owing to the physical difficulties of the country. It was regarded as not improbable that Herr von Lindequist, Colonial Under-Secretary, would ask the Reichstag for reinforcements if Morenga is not defeated before it reassembles. It is thought that Morenga's first policy will be to supply himself with plenty of arms and ammunition by captures from the German stations. Hence no little uneasiness is felt about those isolated posts.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

REFORMS IN MACEDONIA.

A Meeting of Ambassadors.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 23.

Telegrams from Constantinople state that a Meeting of Ambassadors was unanimous regarding the necessity for judicial reform in Macedonia and gave favourable consideration to the Porte's scheme, several particulars of which may possibly be incorporated in the Powers' own scheme.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, SEPTEMBER 22.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. *Arabia*, with the English mails of 13th instant, left here for Bombay at 6 p.m. to-day.

DEMONSTRATION AT KALIGHAT TEMPLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 23.

Last evening, a monster meeting was held in the Kalighat Temple to perform certain important functions connected with Swadeshi and the Boycott movements. To invoke blessings on Mr. Bepin Chunder Pal, and even thank him for his so-called manliness, formed one of these functions. B. Upadhya of the *Sandhya*, P. C. Bannerjee of the *Bengalee*, M. R. Guha Thakurta of Giridih fame, each in turn denounced the *Feringhis* in unmeasured terms, and proclaimed that they were not afraid to die in the resolve to Boycott everything—English education not excepted.

A Swadeshi meeting, at which Surendranath Bannerji presides, is to be held next Wednesday in Green Park.

FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION.

Financial Assistance to Indian Exhibitors.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 23.

The following Press Note has been issued to-day by the Government of India :—

I have been in correspondence with the Secretary of State in regard to official representation of India and grant of financial assistance to intending Exhibitors at the Franco-British Exhibition to be held in London in 1908.

It has been finally decided that the Government of India will not participate officially in the Exhibition.

An organising Committee is being formed in London in connection with the Exhibition for the purpose of assisting exhibitors of products of Indian indigenous and artistic industries. A grant will be made to this Committee of £5 0:0, out of which the Committee will arrange to give to Indian exhibitors such financial assistance as they may consider necessary.

The Indian Committee has been requested to draw up regulations for the allotment of this grant and on these being communicated, they will be published in India for general information.

Intending exhibitors, desiring financial assistance, should send their applications direct to the Indian Committee. They will have to make their own arrangements with the Exhibition authorities as regards the despatch of their exhibits, the allocation of space and the custody of their goods in the Exhibition Court.

"BANDE MATARAM" CASE.

Editor Acquitted, Printer Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 23.

At the Calcutta Police Court, to-day, the Chief Presidency Magistrate delivered Judgment in the *Bande Mataram* sedition case.

Arabindo Ghose, the Editor, and Hemendro Nath Bagchi, Manager, were acquited, while Opurbo Kristo Bose, the Printer, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

The Editor and the Manager of *Bande Mataram* were acquitted by Mr. Kingsford this morning, but the Printer was sentenced to three months.

Immediately after conviction a new printer B. P. Sen declared himself as Printer and Publisher of *Bande Mataram* newspaper *vice* an old Printer and Publisher sent to prison.

ALL-INDIA MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIGARH, SEPTEMBER 23.

At the meeting of the Central Standing Committee of the All-India M A. O. Educational Conference, held at Aligarh to-day, it was resolved, with the approval of the Conference Committee at Karachi, that the Hon. Khaja Salimullah, Nawab Bahadur of Dacca, be elected to preside at the next sitting of the Conference to be held at Karachi during Christmas week this year.

The Hon. Nawab Bahadur has accepted the offer with pleasure.

WELLINGTON RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, SEPTEMBER 23.

The Wellington Rifle Meeting is now in progress and the competitors from different stations in India and Burma have entered for different events. The following are the important results upto this evening :—

Sergeant's Cup won by Sergeant Powell, 4th King's Own Regiment.

Officers' Cup won by Lieut. Kingdom, King's Owen Regiment.

Ladies' Dianah Cup won by Miss Smith of Coonoor.

PUNJAB CANAL COLONY COMMITTEE.

Mr. Gordon-Walker's Appointment Criticised.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 23.

Referring to the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. Gordon-Walker, C. S. I., to be president of the Committee to inquire into the Punjab Canal Colony Regulations the *Civil and Military Gazette* writes :—

"That means should be found for prolonging Mr. Gordon-Walker's official life at a stage when the hands of a distinguished career are running low, would in itself be a matter for nothing but gratification and official ingenuity might have been supposed capable of discovering for this veteran officer many special fields of really useful and honourable service free from any sort of personal inappropriateness, but to set Mr. Gordon-Walker as a kind of Grand Inquisitor into the dubious administration of the Canal Colonies in this province is virtually to appoint him to be an Appellate Judge to re-try in a superior Court some of the very cases which he himself decided (and as many think decided unfortunately) in an inferior Court.

"It is notorious that as Financial Commissioner Mr. Gordon-Walker had a great deal to do with the sanctioning of those Canal Colony Regulations which he is now expected to scrutinise with a free and detached mind. Doubtless no one who knows Mr. Gordon-Walker's qualities of heart and powers of mind will view the prospect with particularly grave perturbation. But even if we anticipate no specially untoward results we may yet feel that the Government have here done one of those things which a Government more fully responsive to the prevailing spirit of the hour would carefully have avoided doing."

PROSECUTION IN THE PUNJAB.

Lahore Riot and "India" Cases.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PUNJAB, SEPTEMBER 23.

The trial of Kishen Singh and Nand Kishore, the accused in the Lahore riot case, will begin on Wednesday in the Court of Mr. Brasher, the Lahore District Judge.

The trial of Amba Pershad, the accused in the *India* case who absconded on the institution of proceedings and was only recently arrested, will begin on Tuesday in the Court of Mr. V. Connolly, First Class Magistrate, Lahore.

CONTRADICTION has already appeared of the statement which has found publication to the effect that a bill is about to be introduced for better regulation of printing presses and newspapers in this country. As the impression appears to be abroad, however that although this particular statement may be incorrect some other legislation with a similar end may be in view. It may be useful to point out that nothing of the kind could be introduced without the sanction of the Home Government and that such sanction is at least exceedingly improbable until further experience has been obtained of the extent to which the existing law which is now being enforced practically for first time meets the needs of the case. As a matter of fact up to the present no supplementary legislation has even been drafted.

THE GOVERNOR-DESIGNATE.

Municipal Welcome.

THE Committee appointed by the Corporation to draft an address of welcome to Sir George Sydenham Clarke, K.C.M.G., on his arrival in Bombay to assume the office of Governor of this Presidency, have drawn up the following draft address for the approval of the Corporation :—

"To Sir George Sydenham Clarke, K.C.M.G., Governor-Designate of Bombay.'

May it please Your Excellency,—We, the President and Members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, beg to offer to Your Excellency a respectful and cordial welcome on your arrival in India to assume the exalted office of Governor of this Presidency.

We count it a fortunate omen that like your predecessor, Lord Lamington, whose premature departure from these shores evoked expressions of sincere regret from all classes, Your Excellency should already have gained experience in administration as Governor of one of the States of Australia. But we are aware that Your Excellency has many other claims upon the public regard and confidence, as a distinguished Engineer, as a high authority in matters affecting national defence, and as one who has served his country well in various missions of an important or confidential character. We have learned that Your Excellency's appointment was received with general approval in England, and we are glad to think that such ripe and manifold experience should have been placed at the service of this Presidency. For it cannot be denied that the problems of Indian administration at the present day are such as to call for the highest ability, tact, and sympathy.

Much as we regret it, we feel it impossible to avoid here some reference to the plague which has created so many difficulties during the administrations of Your Excellency's three immediate predecessors, and which continues to harass this Presidency and City. In spite of all the ability, scientific and practical, which has been devoted to the combat with this pestilence, we can scarcely congratulate ourselves on being any nearer to an ending of the visitation except so far as the comparatively brief duration of the epidemic in the city this year gives some slight ground for future hope.

Your Excellency's predecessor was obliged to leave this country before seeing the final settlement of an old controversy between this Corporation and Government, namely, that relating to the Police charges, with which various other questions had become interwoven. We are rejoiced to think that this matter, the source of much past friction, is on the eve of settlement by an exchange of financial burdens between the two parties concerned on mutually satisfactory terms. As a part of this settlement the management of medical relief and of sanitary conservancy in this City will be concentrated in the same hands, and in this connection we may state that after long discussion the Corporation have recently sanctioned a scheme for the permanent organisation of the Health Department which we trust will work satisfactorily.

Another problem which still awaits settlement is that of the extension of primary education in the City. This is now under consideration by a strong Committee representing both Government and the Municipality, and we hope that it will be found possible to encourage the spread of education amongst the masses without inflicting any unnecessary hardship on those who have been accustomed to depend on the earnings even of young children.

Lastly there remains a pressing question to which we referred in welcoming Your Excellency's predecessor four years ago, and the importance of which cannot be said to have diminished in the interval. We refer to the problem of housing the population of Bombay. All classes continue to complain of the difficulty of obtaining suitable accommodation at reasonable rates, and the steady rise in rents has been accompanied by a considerable rise in the cost of most of the necessaries of life. The economic causes of this phenomenon may be a matter of dispute, but in its effects it presses very hardly on the labouring poor, and perhaps still more so on those who are in receipt of small fixed incomes.

In conclusion, we beg once more to welcome Your Excellency to this country, the scenery and monuments of which will we hope afford matter of interest to your artistic tastes; and we trust that the period of Your Excellency's administration will be one of health and happiness for yourself and your family, and of peace, prosperity and progress for the people whom you govern."

On the motion of Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, the Corporation at their meeting, last evening approved of the draft.

DEATH OF MISS WEST.

Loss to the Indian Educational Service.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, SEPTEMBER 23.

I regret to record the death here of Miss West Chief Inspectress of Schools in the United Provinces. She was quite well on Saturday evening, but early on Sunday morning developed cholera symptoms and died at noon the same day, and was buried that evening.

Miss West was a brilliant scholar, educated at Girton College, whence she graduated with honours. She was also a Bachelor of Arts of Trinity College, Dublin, and Mistress of Pedagogy in London.

Miss West was appointed to the Indian Educational Service by the Secretary of State and took up her appointment here on the 18th of March last. She was only twenty seven-years of age at her death which is particularly sad.

The Indian Educational Service will feel her loss keenly.

SIR G. ARBUTHNOT'S TRIAL.

Mr. Norton's Address.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 23.

The cross-examination of Mr. Mengens by Mr. Norton concluded this morning.

After a few minutes Mr. Norton in a speech closing the case for the defence attributed the fact of the case being so protracted to Mr. Ross, expert Accountant engaged by the Crown, going back each morning on admissions he made in the evidence of the day before. Mr. Norton again severely criticised the attitude adopted by the Crown Counsel, and pointed out the extraordinary variation in the case presented by the Crown in the Police Court and that now put forward in this Court. Mr. Norton reviewed at length the evidence adduced, quoting extracts from that given by Mr. Ross. He submitted that so soon as Mr. Ross admitted that in his opinion the 5 lakhs mentioned in the first Court as not available, *i. e.*, not live credit, Counsel for the Crown should have stood up and withdrawn this case. This, Mr. Norton said, would have been done in Calcutta.

Mr. Norton had not finished his address when the Court adjourned for luncheon.

CONVICTION OF JOHN HALES FOR ARSON.

Application for Revision Admitted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 23.

In the Punjab Chief Court, Mr. Henry W. Morrison, Barrister-at-Law with whom was Mr. Fazli Hussain, Barrister-at-Law, made an application to Sir William Clark, Chief Judge, to have the case of John Hales, who was sentenced by Mr. Justice Reid at the recent Punjab Chief Court Sessions to two years and six months' rigorous imprisonment for arson at Dagshai last March, referred on a point of law to a bench.

The application was eventually granted. The point, therefore, will be argued before Sir William Clark and Mr. Justice Reid on a date which has yet to be fixed.

INCREASE IN PASSAGE RATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—There is the germ of one of those developments I foreshadowed, in the *Madras Mail* of the 18th instant over the signature "Hard-Up." The gist of the writer's suggestion is that if a Defence League can be formed with sufficient capital at command, a steamship line might be subsidised for a few years, which would undertake to run regular steamers, up to date in speed, &c., and which would grant rebate to Members of the League; thereby giving cheap, regular and quick passage. Such a Line would be bound down, by every means possible, not to join the "Ring," or if already in it, to secede. At first sight this idea may appear to be economically unsound, but I am not sure that it is altogether so; primarily, it would undoubtedly mean a large number subscribing to the League, *pro bono publico*, but with the prospect of reaping material advantage for themselves in a few years. If, for example, we could get 20,000 subscribers at Rs. 10 annually to the League,—a number which should surely not be unattainable—and say that each of these members went home once in 5 years, we could practically guarantee the League S. S Line 4,000 passengers annually, which at, say an average of £40 return, (allowing for second class) would mean £160,000; probably more, because there would be more first-class at £50 return than second class at £30. Of course, if such a desirable position were attained, the "Ring" would immediately begin to cut down prices with a view of defeating the combination; and that is just the point where the annual income of the League would come in; for, if it cheapened below our rates, I think the League Line would put up a bit of a fight on its own account to retain its 4,000 passengers, and the League itself could help by subsidising the Line up to £10,000 annually, or more, according to membership. A point would be reached, where even the most purblind and selfish individual could not help but see that by failing to use the League Line he was only laying up for himself, and others, an increased future burden. Once firmly establish such a Line, moreover, and it would go hard if we could not bring enough pressure to bear to 'chip in" for a share of the mail contract, and so break the P. and O. monopoly once for all. The moral of it all is contained in one word—"Combine"—and it seems to me as clear as noonday, that if the Anglo-Indian Public will for once in a way, shake off its apathy, the game is in its own hands. But will it? That it just the point. The P. and O. Directors know their clientele and calculate on a continuance of the attitude of *laisser faire* which has hitherto distinguished it. Possibly, though, they have exceeded the breaking strain at last, and that is just what I am anxious to test. Surely, it is worth such a trifle as Rs. 10 or so, annually, for a few years? Your contributor, "Free Lance," is right enough when he asserts that the only really sound solution is a S. S. Line whose shares are largely held by those using the Line. Naturally so, for human nature is human nature all the world over and will follow the path of its own material advantage. This, again, is just one of those developments which may be in the womb of the future, and it may be news to him, and many others, that during the agitation which arose some years ago this was nearer fruition than most people have any idea of. It is within the writer's cognisance that three leading Shipping Firms at Home were willing to float a Company which would run fast, regular and cheap steamers, from Bombay, provided the Anglo-Indian Public would find one-fifth of the necessary capital required. Is this an impossibility? I think not. Ten thousand shares of £10 each would do it and, irrespective of the small investor, there is many a capitalist who, groaning under the tyranny of the Ring, would gladly invest money in such an enterprise, particularly when, in so doing, there is almost a certainty of a good return for such investment. A total capital of from £500,000 to 750,000 would start such a Company, and if we had 20,000 men in the Defence League, and my data quoted above are anywhere near the mark, then, in passengers alone a dividend would be assured on the capital; which brings us once more back to the same point—"Combine"—for therein lies the only prospect of success.—Yours, &c.

ANTI-TRUST.

A MODERN MYTH.

Oh Anti Trust, your scathing words, I ween,
Anent my doggerel rhyme were writ in haste,
Else surely, surely, they would not have been
In such ill taste.

"Inane buffoon'ry." I don't mind a jot,
Such bludgeoning leaves me serene, but when,
You touch on tombs and Limericks, it's not
Worthy your pen.

My rhyme was free from any personal prick
In all its wright, of such no centigramme
A mythic' Co. no body you can kick,
Nor soul to damn.

But since on tombstones runs your errant mind,
Is it prophetic vision that's your bane?
A modest epitaph perchance I'll find
In Gilbert's vein :—

When the Liners were engaged in adding primage.
And increasing eastern rates by ten per cent.,
Their capacity for shortening their "timage"
Was yet so small, to cause us discontent.

Our feelings on this point we could not smother,
Our work benevolent was to be done;
But take one consideration with another,
Our resultant lot was not a happy one.

When our enterprising Syndicate was started,
Our distinguished Press gave verbal help galore,
A few good souls with some few guineas parted
—The same thing happened some few years before—

When our friends had finished paying in their money.
We found our task was only just begun.
The Liners smiled—they thought it rather funny,
We said—"We'll make our lot a happy one."

We applied to firms of Lawyers in our city,
The reputable, European lot—
And found—Alack! alas! and what a pity!
In legal form each answered 'We can not.'

'Each one of us is acting for a Liner;
'With' regret, we must your application shun.
Perplexed were we, and not to put it finer
Our lot in life was not a happy one.

We met; when someone wiser than the others
Said 'Failing Lawyers, let us try if we
'Can induce some firm in commerce. Oh my brothers'!
'To act for us in strict integrity!

Each one refused for one cause or another,
We've tried to run a steamer on our own,
With coals, repairs, insurance we're a' smother.
. . . . . .
We've stopped it! Now our lot's a happy one.

N.

OCTOGENERIAN IN SEARCH OF A BRIDE.

An Amusing Episode.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 23.

The Lahore police are busy investigating a case of fraud which is not without its amusing side. It appears that an octo enarian Hindu came to Lahore from Multan to get a wife for himself. He arrived in Kana Kad District, where a man named Boota said in effect that he had got the very thing for the would-be bridegroom at the modest sum of Rs. 48-12-0. The old man being agreeable, the bride turned up in the person of Boota's son in-law. The bridegroom carried off his bride by a night train, the latter of course having to travel in a women's carriage and the former in a different part of the train. At a wayside station the "bride" got out of the train intending to return home, but the fact that "she" had not had an opportunity to shave for many hours was "her" undoing, as the condition of "her" chin attracted the attention of the station staff, who ran "her" in for being in the women's carriage. The would be bridegroom knowing nothing of this painful discovery went on in the train, and as his address is not known he is not yet aware of what has happened to his "bride." The shock, no doubt, will be a serious thing for a man of his years. Boota meanwhile is still at large and in the enjoyment of Rs. 48-12-0

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE TARIFF.

Secessionist Movement.

DEFENCE LEAGUE SCHEME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, SEPTEMBER 9.

The fact that the Prime Minister left Cairns on Saturday by the "Aramac" *en route* for Sydney and Melbourne, has an important bearing upon the forthcoming detailed consideration of the tariff. By the time Mr. Deakin rejoins his colleagues the new tariff will have been in force for nearly a month, and the questions of rectifying the anomalies in it, of strengthening its protective incidence, and of removing excrescences will have become pressing. There is a strong desire in many quarters to postpone the consideration of British preference until after the general tariff has been finally disposed of. Sir William Lyne, knowing Mr. Deakin's keen anxiety to do "something," however small, in the way of preference to Great Britain this session, naturally wishes to postpone any Ministerial announcement on the subject until he has consulted Mr. Deakin afresh with respect to the whole situation. Directly Mr. Deakin arrives in Melbourne a Cabinet is likely to be held, at which such Ministerial adjustments of the tariff as are deemed desirable will be made. Before, however, the arrival of the Prime Minister some announcements on the tariff are expected from Ministers. The Minister of Customs will deliver a speech on the subject in the House this week, and his remarks will be suplemented by the Postmaster-General and the Minister of Defence. In view of the gross misrepresentations of the incidence, spirit and intention of the new tariff by members of the opposition, and of the robbery of the consumer indulged in by some of the great importing corporations, Ministers feel that it is necessary, in the closing days of the debate, to intervene and to hit out strongly. If all goes well the general discussion on the tariff should close this week. The Acting Prime Minister is expected to outline the intentions of Ministry with respect to the new protection.

THE WIRE-NETTING SEIZURE.

Action has been taken by both the Commonwealth and the State of New South Wales, which directly or indirectly is connected with Mr. Carruthers's seizure of wire-netting from the custody of the Customs—by the former to vindicate Federal law, and by the latter to divert attention to another phase of the question of taxing State imports.

The Commonwealth Government issued through Mr. Powers, Crown Solicitor, who is now in Sydney, acting under the instructions of the Federal Attorney-General, a writ against the carter who was hired by Mr. Carruthers in connection with his raid, claiming from him penalties for the illegal removal of the wire-netting.

The State Government, according to information which reached the Attorney-General last evening, has issued two writs against the Commonwealth—one in the High Court and the other in the State Supreme Court. These have been served on the Collector of Customs for New South Wales, and they relate to the duties paid on steel rails by the State. The writ in the High Court is for the refunding of the duty paid in April 1902, and that in the State Supreme Court claims a refund of duty paid in June last.

THE OUTSTANDING CLAIM.

A number of questions were put to the Vice-President of the Executive Council in the Senate by Senator Neild, N S.W., in regard to the claim of the New South Wales Government three years ago, that goods imported by the Government were not liable to customs duty. The legal proceedings were detailed by Senator Best in reply. He denied that the position of the Commonwealth Government was that of an unsuccessful litigant who would neither obey the judgment of the court whose decision it evoked nor appeal against the judgment. The Commonwealth Government could not regard as an ultimate declaration of the law the decision of the New South Wales Supreme Court. It was not the final court of appeal. The Commonwealth Government had to administer what it believed to be the law of all the States. Any State that felt aggrieved had a simple constitutional method of testing the matter. It was the opinion of the law officers of the Commonwealth that in the case in point there was no appeal to the High Court from the judgment.

Senator Sir Josiah Symon, S. A.: Was not the real reason that there was an appeal to the Privy Council, and that when the Commonwealth abandoned the appeal it was too late, as they had not asked for the time to be extended?

Senator Best: I believe that was the case.

MR. CARRUTHERS'S SECESSION.

When the Sydney Prime Minister Mr. Carruthers's revolutionary speech was referred to Mr. J. C. Watson, the leader of the Federal Labour party, he said :—"I think that kind of thing carries its own condemnation on the face of it to the minds of reasonable people. It is so silly that it does not seem anyone is likely to be impressed by it. It is evident that Mr. Carruthers and his party are in an awkward predicament, or they would not be so anxious to divert the people's attention from State issues to Federal matters, which have nothing whatever to do with the present elections. If he were to devote more time to explaining the attitude of his Government to a number of important State matters, the probability is the electors would be better pleased. There is no greater danger of the Federal Parliament acting in a silly fashion than there is of any other Parliament doing so. If Federal old age pensions are to be got, there are only two courses—one to abolish the Braddon blot, which Mr. Reid and Mr. Carruthers object to; and the other, to impose direct taxation to raise the money, which they also object to.

ANOTHER WILD SPEECH.

Mr. J. H. Carruthers, speaking at Kogarah on Monday night, said someone must have the courage to lead the people of Australia to express their voice according to their desires against the assumption of false power, against the tyrannical exercise of authority by this Federal Parliament. There breathed within their race a spirit which never died, and if at the risk of bloo shed they had to overcome tyranny and pull the tyrants down it would be done. In Australia that was the guiding spirit, the guiding influence of their race. When the people said what they wanted, and made it known to the people who had to make the laws and tax them, they were careful to let the people's will rule in legislation and administration; but if, forsooth, they were to be like dumb driven cattle for fear of offending the susceptibilities of seventy-two gentlemen in the House of Representatives and thirty-six Senators; if they were to be mincing in their phrases, coming along like a school miss begging pardon and apologising, offering them a chair to sit down, and eating humble pie all the time, they would send these people away with a mistaken idea that they were not in earnest, and that they had no grievances, and did not feel the grievances they had. He said the people of Australia did feel the grievances they had. He did not believe that in New South Wales nine out of ten of them cared "a tinker's curse" about the Federal capital, except that they did not care about being deceived by those with whom they had gone into partnership. As for him or them, they could "have their Federal capital on the top of Kosciusko or down the Blowhole at Kiama" at Fort Denison or at the top of the Great Barrier at Broken Hill or at Tweed Heads. As far as the thing intrinsically was concerned, New South Wales did not trouble about that, but what they did trouble about was to begin to learn and have it stereotyped into their hearts and driven into their memories by articles from "The Age" and other papers and by insulting speeches by Federal members, that the Federal compact was to be deliberately ignored, and that a breach of faith was to take place between the Federal States and New South Wales, and when New South Wales protested against this she was to get insults in return. What was eating at the hearts of the people of New South Wales was that, having drawn them into this Federal compact, having offered them this gift, Melbourne and Victorian influence was so strongly favoring right, ignoring equity, ignoring good faith, that they were keeping the capital in Melbourne, not because it was the proper place, but because they thought they had the power, and were using that power to override the rights of New South Wales. It was creating a spirit in New South Wales that they had to watch the other States from A to Z. But they had only to let these people know their opinion and there would be no need to talk further of revolution. There would be evolution.

THE DEFENCE LEAGUE'S SCHEME.

The Minister of Defence has received from the Inspector-General, Major-General Hoad, a report upon the National reserve scheme of the Victorian division of the Australian National Defence League. In framing the scheme the league assumes that the artillery and other skilled arms are furnished by permanent soldiers and militia. In his report the Inspector-General states that he sees no objection to a trial of a system based on voluntary service. With regard to the suggestion that the Government invites all over the age of 18 and under 45 to proffer service in a force to be called the First National Reserve, he states that the ages appear to be suitable, but he does not consider the creation of two such bodies—as the term "first" reserve indicates—desirable. He doubts whether "reserve" is the most suitable designation for the force contemplated, which seemed to be more in the nature of a drill association. The word "reserve" in a military sense implied a force to which men retired after other military service. Referring to the suggestion that those who receive a certificate of efficiency in practical drill and rifle shooting should be drafted by the Board of Control into a second National reserve, the Inspector-General states that it is essential that a very specific statement should be made as to what service the citizen would be expected to give yearly. He objects also to the creation of a second reserve. The Government, he agrees, might supply a rifle, but he does not attach any importance to such a force being supplied with a uniform. One instructor to 1,000 men, as was suggested, would scarcely be sufficient unless he had the assistance of honorary drill instructors. Major-General Hoad agrees with the suggestion that a proportion of the day-light drills should be devoted to field work, and that no part of the expense incidental to the training of infantry volunteers should fall upon them. Although it would be desirable, he regards it as difficult to enforce the proposal that enrolments should be made for the mounted branch only when the volunteer agreed to serve for at least a year, and to supply a horse and saddlery at his own cost. He does not think that a system of election of Officers before examination is desirable. The whole scheme, he points out, is based on the idea of management by a board of control, apparently acting distinct from the existing military control in each State. The relationship between such a governing body and the Minister of Defence, or Military Board, would require to be defined in terms which at present, he thinks, do not appear to have been incorporated in the scheme. Assuming this to have been adjusted, he sees objections to the election of a board, or of any part of such a board, by the men serving. Without going into detail, some obvious considerations of discipline, he says, seem to negative the advisability of such a procedure. On the subject of cost, Major-General Hoad estimates that each 1,000 men would involve an annual outlay as follows :—1,000 rifles, with proportion of spare parts for necessary repairs, at say, £5 per rifle, £5,000. This expenditure might be taken to cover a period of any eight years. The annual cost under this heading, therefore, would be £625; ammunition, 300 rounds per member, at £5 3/2 per 1000 rounds, £1,547; instructor, including salary and travelling allowance, £250; contingencies, including rent of store rooms, etc., £200. Approximate yearly expenditure per 1,000 men, £2,622.

RAILWAY FREIGHTS.

It is the intention of the Premier to adopt the policy in regard to railway freights of giving better terms for the carriage of produce "outwards"—that is produce on its way to market—than to that of inward goods. Mr. Bent states that in his travels he observed that all other countries give preferential treatment to produce which is on its way to compete in the markets of the world, and he has decided to follow the same course here. A statement has been made that the reductions in railway freights contemplated by the Government will amount to £70,000 per annum, but the Premier says it is impossible to tell yet what the reductions will involve. He informed Mr. Swinburne of the adoption of this principle before the country party made any recommendation with regard to freights, and the Government had also decided to reduce the freight on butter and other classes of produce before country members made their recommendations. Speaking upon railway management yesterday, Mr. Bent said that in travelling about the country he found there was another cause of complaint besides that of high freights, viz, the slow speed of trains. He agreed with this, for wherever he went he found that the trains were too slow. One point in the recent report of the country party upon railway freights that had struck him was that the cost of survey should not be debited to railways, because surveys were sometimes made where lines did not result. Mr. Bent said he would like to know what the cost of such surveys should be debited to if not to railways

UNRELIABLE TELEGRAPHS.

With every storm it may safely be reckoned that telegraphic communication with Sydney is certain to be more or less delayed, if not entirely suspended for some period or other, and in well-informed quarters it is alleged that this is due to neglect and inattention on the part of officials and the lack of proper supervision. The fact that the storms in New South Wales yesterday and on Wednesday should have broken both telegraph and telephone so soon after all the poles and other apparatus had been strengthened for the construction of the new trunk telephone line has excited the surprise of the Postmaster-General, who has ordered a report to be prepared, covering a substantial period, showing how many times communication between the two capitals has been broken, and to what cause or causes the recurrence of the breakages of lines and poles must be attributed. Yesterday the Minister received the following telegram from Mr.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Lighting the Public Streets.

A MEETING of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey, the President, occupying the chair.

Lieut-Col. M. A. T. Collie proposed "that the Municipal Commissioner should report with as little delay as possible under what clause of lighting contract all the street lamps are not lighted until so long after sunset that portions of roads are in absolute darkness, and that he be requested to report what action he proposes taking to ensure the earlier lighting of these roads." In support of his motion Dr. Collie said that he had frequently found streets in absolute darkness owing to lamps being not lighted immediately after sunset. Only the previous night he saw while motoring along the public streets that the lamps were not lighted until 7-30. People were exposed to the risk of accident and collision in the absence of sufficient light. In a city like Bombay such a state of affairs should not be allowed on the ground of public safety.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta seconded the proposition, agreeing with Dr. Collie that it was absolutely necessary that all lamps in the streets should be lighted before darkness set in. He was strongly of opinion that a strict supervision by the Municipal Officers was necessary.

After some more discussion the proposition was put to the vote and carried.

THE NEW RAILWAY SHOPS.

On the motion of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta the following was referred to the Municipal Commissioner for report :—

Letter to the President from the Secretary to Government, P. W. Department, Railway Branch, dated the 9th September, in which was stated : "I am directed to forward a set each of the undermentioned plans and schedules submitted by the Agent, G. I. P. Railway Company, for land required to provide earthwork for filling the site for the new carriage and wagon shops between Dadar and Matunga :—(a) Plan and Schedule No. 1983 for 34·6702 acres on the west side of the line. (b) Plan and Schedule No. 1984 for 4·3460 acres on the east side of the line, and to request that you will favour Government as early as possible with the views of the Corporation on the proposal to acquire this land for the Railway for the purpose specified. I am to add for the information of the Corporation that the Railway authorities expect the two plots to yield 122 lacs cubic feet of earthwork which works out to an average depth of excavation of about 7 feet. The plot measuring 4·3460 acres to the east of the Railway forms part of the area included in the City Improvement Trust's Scheme No. VI and the Chairman has also been addressed in the matter.

WATER-WORKS DEPARTMENT REORGANIZATION.

The Corporation considered the report from the Commissioner on the question of the reorganization of the Water-Works Department.

Mr. S. M. Edwardes in his report said :

"The Committee of the Corporation, appointed to enquire into the details of the fire which took place at Sitaram Buildings in June last, have enquired whether the time has not come to place the Bombay Water-Works Department in charge of a properly qualified Hydraulic Engineer : and in response to that query I now have the honour to submit the following report dealing with the reorganization of the Department in its higher grades.

As the Corporation are aware the Executive Engineer is at the present date in supreme charge of the three main Departments of Water, Drainage and Engineering proper, and is only enabled to carry out his duties with some degree of success by being furnished with two Deputy Engineers in charge, respectively of the Water and Drainage Departments. Fifteen or twenty years ago this system worked very well ; the City and its population were smaller than they are now ; the imminent prospect of a large extension of the residential area was not then present ; and the problem of increasing the water-supply of the City had not then become, as it has now, a matter for serious debate. But at the present moment I cannot regard the system as satisfactory, owing to the enormous increase which has taken place in the work of each of the three Departments, particularly in the Department of Engineering proper. Since 1900 there has been a great increase in the number of building-plans which have to be passed by the Executive Engineer ; cases of setbacks have become far more numerous ; the lighting of the City has assumed larger proportions ; the inward correspondence of the Executive Engineer's own office reaches the high figure of 143,000 during the year and the outward correspondence to roughly 127,000 ; more than 4,000 notices have to be issued during the year ; between 700 and 800 prosecutions have to be conducted ; and superimposed above all are the ever-increasing work of road-metalling and road repair, and a large variety of miscellaneous works and reports engendered by the operations of the City Improvement Trust, by the electrification of the City's Tramway system, by the extension of the telephone system and by the sustained activity of the Health Department.

I see no prospect whatever of these duties decreasing in number or remaining stationary. On the contrary I am convinced that the work appertaining to Streets and Buildings and Lighting is bound to go on increasing with great rapidity ; and when, as is the case now, the Executive Engineer is unable by reason of the bulk of his own work proper to do more than act as a "post office" between the Water or Drainage Departments and the Commissioner it will readily be conceded that as new buildings spring up and new roads are opened in the near future his position in relation to the work of those two departments will be still more unsatisfactory than it is at present. It is unnecessary for me to dilate upon the prime importance of the proper administration of the Streets and Buildings Branch. With the lessons of the past, with the cases of jerry buildings which have been brought to notice and with the prospect of fresh buildings and an ever-widening extension of the urban area before our eyes it will be plain that the Executive Engineer has and will have quite enough to do to administer his own particular department without busying himself with the intricacies of the water supply, the location of sewage outfalls, or the duplication of the Tansa main.

In my opinion therefore it is necessary for the competent administration both of the Engineering Department proper and of the Water Department that the responsibility for the general administration of the latter should be lifted from the shoulders of the Executive Engineer and transferred to the shoulders of a qualified Hydraulic Engineer who will be directly answerable to the Commissioner and the Corporation. Not only will such a course put the Executive Engineer in a far better position to cope with the volume of work in his own Department, but it will furnish us with an expert capable of giving better advice on the water problems of the City than is at present open to us, and would also obviate the difficulties of the Commissioner's position in cases where the opinions of the Executive Engineer and the Deputy Water Engineer might be diametrically opposed to one another. The proposed Hydraulic Engineer should be a member or an Associate Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers; he should have been properly trained as an Engineer; he should have served not less than three years in the office of an Engineer in charge of a water-works undertaking, including the maintenance and distribution departments and he should have had subsequent experience in hydraulic works. Added to this he must be a man of a certain social standing, a good disciplinarian and possessed of tact. His salary should be at least Rs. 1,200 rising to Rs. 1,500, by annual increments of Rs. 50.

But if such a man be appointed, he must be adequately assisted. The higher grades of the Water Department as at present scheduled consist of (a) a Deputy Executive Engineer, (b) an Assistant Engineer, (c) a Superintendent of Maintenance, and (d) a Chief Inspector. I propose to abolish all these posts and appoint instead (a) a Water Engineer of the type noted in para. 4 above, (b) an Assistant Engineer for construction, (c) an Assistant Engineer for maintenance and (d) a Superintendent of Waste Prevention.

Of these the Assistant Engineer for construction should have passed the Examination of the Institute of Civil Engineers or the Association of Municipal Engineers or be a graduate of a British University. He shall have been regularly trained as a Civil Engineer, and shall have had experience in the designing and laying of large mains. His salary should be Rs. 450-50-600. The Assistant Engineer for Maintenance shall have passed the same examination as the above, shall have been regularly trained as a Civil Engineer and shall have experience in the maintenance of reservoirs and the distribution system of a large water-works undertaking. His salary should be Rs. 450-50-600. The Superintendent of Waste Prevention shall have been trained in the special duties appertaining to his work ; shall have had not less than 5 years subsequent experience therein and be familiar with the working of the Deacon and Venturi meters and the making of the necessary calculations in connection therewith. His salary should be Rs. 400-20-500.

If the Water Engineer and these three Assistants as proposed are appointed, I think we could get rid of the posts of Superintendent of Maintenance and Chief Inspector and Assistant Engineer, at now scheduled, without difficulty, and have no odd inspectorial appointments intervening between the three Assistants and the staff proper of Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Sluicemen. The question of the reorganisation of this latter subordinate staff I defer for the present pending the decision of the Corporation upon these proposals for the higher grades.

The three Assistants will work directly under and will report to the Water Engineer, but will be independent of one another so far as their duties are concerned. Their duties will be severally as follows :—

(a) The Assistant Engineer for Construction will, after receiving instructions from the Water Engineer, lay out new works, design the direction, size and strength of all new water mains, prepare specifications and drawings and supervise the laying of new mains in any part of the system. Under him would work the establishment of Surveyors and Inspectors on new works, and he will be personally responsible for the accuracy of all certificates given to contractors.

(b) The Assistant Engineer for Maintenance will examine all applications for supplies. He will decide upon the size and number of services and other details relating to the supply of water to the buildings. He will be in control of the Maintenance Branch and will personally supervise the work of his Inspectors. He will have charge of and be responsible for the maintenance of the Lakes and Reservoirs and all pipes and conduits leading therefrom, together with the lands and other properties belonging to the Municipality which are in charge of the Water Department. The Inspectors at Tansa, Kasheli and Salsette will work directly under him. As his work will be heavy it will probably be necessary to give him one or more deputies to assist him in carrying out the duties which now devolve upon the Superintendent, Maintenance Branch and upon the Chief Inspector. But with these possible exceptions he with his lower grade inspectorial staff will be entirely responsible for all the duties above noted and for those now appertaining under the Municipal regulations to the Chief Inspector. He will also be responsible for the instruction and training of Inspectors, and Assistant or Sub-Inspectors, and no Inspector, Assistant or Sub-Inspector shall be placed in charge of any work until the Assistant Engineer for Maintenance has reported that such man is competent, and until also such report has been approved by the Waste Engineer.

(c) The Superintendent, Water Prevention, will have charge of all Deacon meters and of the Venturi Meters upon the trunk mains. He will personally examine all returns, diagrams and calculations. He will examine the amount of waste and report upon the relative importance of mains for repair or renewal. He will report to the Water Engineer any special diminution of pressure which may indicate an insufficient size of main. Under him will be a staff of Inspectors, &c., the precise numerical strength of which will be subsequently fixed.

As mentioned in a preceding paragraph, the precise strength of the subordinate staff will be laid down in a second report, to be framed after the Corporation have commenced the consideration of or given a decision upon these proposals for the reorganization of the higher grades. But generally speaking I consider that all Inspectors should be men of education, capable of writing intelligent reports, and shall either have been trained in the V. J. T. I. or some similar institution or have served a regular apprenticeship in some Mechanical Engineering Workshop of avowed standing ; all Assistant Inspectors should have, as far as practicable, the same qualifications as Inspectors and shall serve as Assistant Inspectors for at least 2 years before appointment to the grade of Inspector, while lastly, all Sub-Inspectors shall be trained mechanics, knowing accurately the construction of the sluices, the laying and jointing of pipes and the reading of meters. Except in special cases they will not be promoted to the grade of Inspector, but will the eligible for promotion to the grade of Assistant Inspector. Conjointly with the subsequent consideration of the strength of the Inspectorial staff, I propose to consider the question of compelling them to reside in the wards to which they are appointed and so far as Inspectors are concerned furnishing them with telephone communication, there by ensuring their speedy arrival at fires in their respective wards and obviating the necessity for the special fire staff which up-to-date has been chiefly conspicuous by its absence on such occasions.

Reverting once more to the higher grades with which this report primarily deals, two questions remained to be answered, viz., (a) the method of recruitment or appointment and (b) the extra cost to the Municipality if the posts of the Water Engineer, of the two Assistants for Construction and Maintenance and of the Superintendent, Waste Prevention, are sanctioned. As regards (a), I am opinion that there are three alternative methods, of obtaining a suitable Water Engineer—namely by advertisement in the chief British Engineering journals, or by asking experts in England to choose an officer for us in England or thirdly, by requesting the President of the Institute of Civil Engineers to submit to us with their testimonials the names of four or five men who in his opinion fulfil the requirements which I have laid down and who would be willing to take up the work. I consider the last alternative undoubtedly the best.

As regards the appointments of the two Assistant Engineers and the Superintendent Waste Prevention I think we could not do better than advertise for such men in the chief Engineering papers in England and India, regard being had to the claims of men already working in the Department who fulfil the standards laid down for each post and who are otherwise well-fitted for appointment.

As regards (b) (the extra expenditure involved by the scheme), I append a statement made out by the Chief Accountant which contemplates both the saving afforded on the one hand by the abolition of the four existing higher posts and also the extra expenditure necessitated by the higher salaries and increments of the proposed appointments. It will be apparent that taking the four appointments together the extra cost to be incurred by the Municipality will be Rs. 2,400 for the first year, Rs. 4,320 for the second year, Rs. 6,240 for the third year, Rs. 8,160 for the fourth year, Rs. 10,080 for the fifth year, Rs. 10,300 for the sixth year and Rs. 11,400 for the seventh year. This "bill of costs" may perhaps seem open to objection, but considering the present condition of the City and the imminent prospect of future urban expansion, considering the large questions of development of our present water-supply, of the stoppage of underground leakage which is said to be responsible for a waste of nearly 5 million gallons a day, and considering also the comprehensive question of the renewal and enlargement of mains both within and without the Islands I cannot help thinking that we have reached a point at which the help of a thoroughly qualified Water Engineer such as I have described has become essential ; and that to aid him in the task of administering the Department both with keen knowledge and with honest intention we should provide the three Assistants suggested in this report for the three separate and important branches of Construction, Maintenance and Waste Prevention. With even the short experience I have gained of the inner working of the Water Department I am prepared to lay down that there is something "rotten in the State of Denmark." I find the Health Department, for example, insisting upon the provision of water closet, &c., in increasing numbers and the Water Department apparently unable to provide a sufficient supply to flush them and keep them clean. I find resident after resident complaining of absent or insufficient supply when the mains are full, and being forced to wait an unconscionable period for an answer—often unsatisfactory—to their complaints. I find big works such as the re-laying of the Vehar main left to the precious mercy of contractors, whose only object appears to waste as much time as possible and thereby lay us open to the recriminations of the Railway Companies or the public, as the case may be. And lastly, in the heart of the Department I find a lack of cohesion and an atmosphere of suspicion which is calculated to wreck any great organization. It is with these facts before me that I ask the Corporation to help in analysing the latent evil and in waving the wand of reorganization over the surface of the waters.

If the Corporation are disposed to view this report favourably as it stands, I would ask that it may be submitted for further consideration to the Committee appointed in June to enquire into the history of the Sitaram Building fire ; and if this course be adopted I undertake to submit at the earliest possible date an additional report upon the strength, location and remuneration of the Inspectorial and subordinate staff requisite for the proper working of one of the most important departments of the Bombay Municipality."

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta moved that the Commissioner's report be referred to a special Committee, named by him, for consideration and report. He congratulated the Corporation in having in Mr. Edwardes Commissioner, who had acquired a quick grasp of the important municipal questions and what was still more admirable in him was that he lost no time in bringing those questions before the Corporation. On account of the literary abilities that he possessed he was able to submit very lucid and careful reports in a manner to be easily and completely understood. Those reports also showed what thorough mastery of every detail the Commissioner had.

The proposition was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

MAHOGANY, as its name indicates, belongs to South America, but it has been made to flourish in India. The story is told in the current "Indian Forester" by Mr. M. Hill. Originally brought to this country from the West Indies, the first sapling was planted in the Calcutta Botanical Gardens towards the close of the eighteenth century, and from there the tree has been widely distributed over Bengal and other parts of India by means of seeds and cuttings. Trees have been grown with unvarying success in Bengal since their first introduction, and but for the extensive havoc wrought by the great cyclone of 1864, the fine specimens to be seen in the Botanical and the Seebpore Gardens would be more numerous. The largest of these measure 120 to 130 feet in height, with a girth of 14 to 18 feet measured at a distance of five feet from the ground.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

SCARLET TOWN,

BY

ALICE & CLAUDE ASKEW,

Authors of "The Shulamite," "Anna of the Plains," "The Premier's Daughter," "Eve and the Law," "Jennifer Pontefract," &c., &c.

CHAPTER VII.

"It doesn't matter Ruth, not really you know," Roger Enderby met defeat with smiling face and a complacency of manner that had distinguished him under more trying circumstances than the mere loss of a race, even so important a race as the Oaks and one that he had set his heart upon winning.

The house party had driven and motored back from the course to the large house near Epsom which Roger Enderby had taken—as he had been accustomed to do year after year—for Derby week. On this particular occasion he had collected a more than usually smart company about him, and his aunt, Anastasia, Duchess of Gridlington—a very distinguished person indeed—had consented to play the part of hostess. The duchess had always been accustomed to regard her nephew as a hopeless spendthrift, and to snub him accordingly, but since she had learnt that there seemed to be some prospects of his marrying a girl with money, and so setting his house in order, she had extended the olive branch. She had even deigned to express approval of Ruth, though she shuddered ostentatiously whenever Colonel Lovatt approached her, describing him openly as "that awful man who has built up a family and estate on paper." Which was true enough, for Colonel Lovatt's long line of forefathers—of which he was so fond of speaking—and the landed property handed down from generation to generation, were alike mythical, while the East End Paper Mills were stern reality.

The duchess, however, was broad-minded enough not to allow the sins of the father to outweigh her admiration of the daughter. She liked Ruth, and in her blunt way had told the girl so. "Make haste and marry Roger," she had said, "and when you have married him don't keep the reins too slack. He's a good fellow, but he wants curbing and holding in."

"We are not even engaged yet, duchess," Ruth had responded timidly, for she was always nervous in the presence of this stately woman, so sharp of tongue and keen of wit.

"Then get engaged," was the curt answer. "Why do you wait ? It is a fair bargain between you—Roger has birth and position while you have money. Besides, you love each other——" The duchess mentioned this fact as though it were an afterthought.

Ruth would have asked nothing better, for the weeks that had passed since Roger had first spoken to her had but augmented the love she bore him. He, too, had been very devoted in his attentions to her, though since the day when he had begged her to accept the invitation to Epsom he had not again alluded to their marriage. Still it was an understood thing that after the Oaks matters would be placed on a different footing.

Ruth was very happy in those days, nor did she shrink from society as she was wont to do in her step-mother's drawing-room. Under the ægis of the Duchess of Gridlington there was no Molly Charteres to tell doubtful stories, and if scandal was spoken her ears were spared the hearing of it. Instead of spending the evening in a hot room, playing bridge she was wont to wander out into the garden—a very beautiful garden with paths that were shady by day and deliciously mysterious by night when the moon shone between the interlacing boughs overhead, a garden that was fragrant of roses and rich with exotic flowers. Nearly always Roger would join her there and the two would be left alone, as though it was already an understood thing that they sought each other's society, and if they did not talk of love they talked of each other—which generally amounts to the same thing.

For Ruth there was only one blot on the picture—Vanna Neal. She had seen little of the young widow till she had come to Beverley Lodge, where she had found Vanna already installed as one of Roger's guests. Later on it was whispered to her that the Duchess of Gridlington had raised objections to the inclusion of Mrs. Neal in the house party, but that Roger had been very insistent and had succeeded in over-ruling his aunt. It was Mortimer Alwyn who was responsible for the rumour, and so it may or may not have been true.

Certainly, Roger was much in the society of Vanna, so much so that on more than one occasion Ruth had been conscious of inquisitive, laughing eyes turned in his direction when the baronet's attentions to the young widow had appeared particularly marked. Once she had accidentally overheard a remark made by Mortimer Alwyn to another man. "Which is your money on, Stanley ? the lily or the rose ? Is it to be sweet simplicity or worldly guile ? For myself, I'm rather disposed to back the widow."

At first she had not understood that she was being discussed, but Alwyn, realising that his words might have been overheard, sniggered, while the other man had reddened. How she hated Alwyn at that moment !

Of course, they did not know, as she did, the reason of the intimacy between Roger and Vanna. And equally, of course, Ruth's lips were sealed. She comforted herself with the assurance that in a few days' time her engagement would be a definite one, and then the voice of scandal would perforce be hushed.

As for Vanna herself—clever actress that she was—Ruth found her not only kind but almost demonstratively affectionate. When alone with the girl she spoke freely of what she was doing for Roger and of her hopes to bring off a great coup in his favour. "His affairs had got into a shocking muddle," she said, "and it is lucky for you both that he trusted to me to put him right. I'm rather clever at that sort of thing. Roger and I are great friends, Ruth, and I want to see him happy with you. I'm going to help him make money, as he will certainly never marry you without it." In which remark there was a palpable sting though Ruth did not feel it at the time.

And so the days passed, happily enough for Ruth and happily enough for Roger, confident as he was in the speedy re-establishment of his fortunes and in the coming success of "Saucy Sue." The failure of the latter was the first blow to fail.

It was the evening after the race. Roger, all agreed, had been wonderfully self-possessed. At dinner his spirits had not flagged, though the disappointment was one that might have upset any man. A horse, hot favourite, starting at money on, to fail so egregiously! "Saucy Sue" had passed the post a bad fourth amid the imprecations of a mob who seemed to think that there had been something wrong about the tactics of the jockey. But this Roger Enderby had stubbornly refused to believe, nor apparently did the stewards seem to think, that there was any cause for interference. "Saucy Sue" was notoriously of uncertain temper, and she had made a bad start. The race was lost and there was nothing more to be said.

"It doesn't really matter, Ruth," Roger repeated the words he had made use of earlier in the day. Dinner over, he had led the girl out to a seat under a great cedar that faced the house, a tree but little removed from the open window of the drawing-room, whence came the sound of voices and light laughter, with now and again the lilt of a song. Once Ruth recognised Vanna's voice.

"Oh, but I'm so sorry, so sorry," whispered the girl. "You had laid such store by this race, Roger, and it seems just like an evil omen for the future.

"Omen !" he laughed. "I am not the sort of man to believe in omens, Ruth. Vanna will not fail me as Saucy Sue has done. To-morrow——"

He looked up hastily, for at that moment Vanna herself appeared at the window, glancing anxiously to right and left.

Roger rose from his seat. "Dear," he whispered, "she wants me. See, she has a letter in her hand. No doubt she has the news she had been expecting, and wishes to recompense me for to-day's loss by telling me of it at once. Isn't it good of her ? Forgive me if I leave you for a little while, Ruth—you know what this means to us."

He strode away without waiting for a reply. His step was firm and his figure erect. He had smiled happily as he bent over her, and now Ruth tried to smile too, but the smile died on her lips as she watched the meeting of the man she loved and the woman she feared. For she had caught a glimpse of Vanna's white face—turned so that a ray of red light from the drawing-room fell upon it—and there was that in it that caused the girl to shudder and sicken with unaccountable fear.

A mere effect of light—a shadow, of course, yet at that moment Ruth could not reason with herself. It was to her as though she had looked upon the head of a Medusa, and her blood ran cold in her veins, her heart was heavy as stone within her breast.

"She is evil—evil," the girl murmured faintly, "and she would work ill to Roger and to me." She clasped her hands together and prayed beneath her breath, prayed as though to exorcise a malignant spirit. "Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. Oh God, in mercy watch over us!"

The man and the woman had turned away from the lighted window and were walking slowly up and down upon the terrace. Shadows enveloped them. The night had grown cold.

(To be continued.)

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THE ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

Another New Site Offered.

The following is a letter from the Director of Public Instruction, dated the 10th September :—

"I have the honour to forward a letter from Sorabji Cursetji Dhondy, Esq.

"The Committee appointed to consider the Elphinstone College question will meet next on the 21st."

Letter from Mr. Sorabji Cursetji Dhondy to the Director of Public Instruction, dated the 21st August.

"Hearing that the Elphinstone College is to be removed out of Bombay I have great pleasure in offering to Government, through you, 25 acres of land at Devlali. The ground is sloping and has a good natural drainage. It is therefore free from malaria. It is also rocky, containing hard stone suitable for building. As it is hilly, stone can be quarried without the risk of hollows being left.

"I give this land free and unconditionally as a humble mark of gratitude for the blessings of good Government which the whole of India, particularly the Parsee Community, has been enjoying under the benign British Government.

"Devlali is noted for its temperate climate. In the rains the weather is delightful, the rainfall being not more than 25 inches. It is as delightful as that of Poona. In the cold weather the cold is bracing and not unbearable. There are only two months in the year—April and May—when the weather is hot. But the College is always closed in these months. Even these hot months are healthy throughout and the nights are cool. Devlali has been a sanitarium for many years past and was a rest camp, up to the last, for European soldiers.

"I need not add that Nasik, which is only about three miles from Devlali in a straight line, was selected by a former Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal as the seat of the Supreme Government."

Resolution.—Mr. Dhondy's letter has been acknowledged. It should be transferred to the Committee, who will consider his generous offer when submitting the report called for in Government Resolution dated the 12th July.

PLAGUE MEASURES IN BOMBAY.

Meeting of the Agris

At a very largely attended meeting of the Agri community of Bombay, on Sunday, Dr. Turner, the Executive Health Officer of Bombay who is leaving no stone unturned to help the masses in rooting out the plague from the city, made a very instructive speech on the history of plague, its origin, and remedy.

The speech rendered into the vernacular was listened to with the greatest attention. The leading members of the community volunteered to render the Health Officer every assistance in their power, by reporting to the Health Department all cases of plague in their community and by vacating, the plague infected houses for disinfection. Dr. Turner promised in return to provide free quarters to the poor of the community during such time that their houses were being disinfected. This proposal so pleased the audience that two leading members of the Kite Bhandari community asked Dr. Turner to preside at a meeting of their community which they were going to call together within a fortnight. Dr. Turner has promised to take the chair at the prospective meeting. The Health Officer also dwelt on the use of Pesterine or crude petroleum showing how it killed fleas, the source of plague. Mr. G. M. Karlekar in his presidential speech referred to the gracious message of sympathy of H. M. the King-Emperor and proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. Turner. Dr. Turner and Colonel Yar, R.A.M.C., were then garlanded and the meeting came to a close.

NAINI TAL POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, SEPTEMBER 23.

In Saturday's play, the Oxfords were represented by Captain Bayley, Mr. Blewitt and Mr. Morland who beat, by four goals to two, the Naini Tal Gymkhana represented by Captain Crookshank, R.E., Major Maxwell and Mr. Russell.

The 9th Hodsons' game was particularly fast and exciting.

The Civil Service Bee consisting of Messrs. Warbarton, Faunthorpe and Fremantle were beaten by the 17th Lancers represented by Mr. Parbury, Capt Gourand and Major Nickalls by ten goals to four.

The Belts Messrs B. Hudson, R. Hudson and Graham were beaten by the 14th Jat Lancer Subalterns Messrs. Eliot, Hewlett and Bromilaw by nine goals to four. This game was the best contested of the trio and very interesting. The Subs well deserved their win.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	9
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	3	3	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	22
D Rhetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	1	1	12
E Mazagon, Parwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Syculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	26
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	3	7
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	13
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	14
Total	6	8	136
Total plague deaths to date	141,625		
Same date last year	12	7	102

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
2	2

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign :—

SEPTEMBER 23rd 1907.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	26	45	0
B	97	143	11
C	56	90	0
D	63	23	0
E	176	74	0
F & G	61	1	0
Total to date	428	371	11
Total rats killed			859

PASSENGERS PER S. S. "UMSINGA."

The following passengers are booked to proceed to Weymouth per s. s. "Umsinga" sailing to-day from "B" shed in the Prince's Dock. The medical inspection is fixed for 9-30 a. m. and the passengers are requested to be in time for same :—

Mr and Mrs Acres, nurse and 2 children, Mr K Anderson ; Mrs Battenberg ; Mrs J W Bodford ; Professor A E Caleb, Mrs A W Crowther, Mr C E Green ; Mr and Mrs J B James ; Mr F C Roy ; Mr C F Smith ; Mr W B Stokes ; Mr J Wilson and 4 children.

THE WEATHER

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 23rd September was 29,882. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 6ft. at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometer 80 deg. F, will be 14 and this will be higher or lower by ·01 for each 4 deg. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet it will read higher or lower by ·01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

23RD SEPTEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Food-grains suffering from want of rain. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton crop accounts less favourable. Food-grains suffering from want of rain. Crop accounts unfavourable.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Agra.—Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants showing bolls.

Cawnpore.—Drought still continues. Crop accounts unfavourable.

Benawar.—Rain much needed generally. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing.

Amraoti.—More rain wanted generally. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory.

Khamgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants in flower. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Looks like clearing up. Seasonable rain has fallen. Cotton first sowing in flower and showing bolls. Cotton prospects much improved. Food-grains prospects improving. More rain wanted generally for rabi crops.

Jalgaon.—Looks like rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants want more rain. All crops suffering from little rain.

Broach.—Unusually hot except on Saturday when thickly cloudy, but no rain, as southerly wind scattered it away ; thence bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton later sowing somewhat improved, but more rain wanted generally. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants want more rain.

Wadhwan.—Looks like clearing up. Unusually hot. Rain much needed generally. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory.

Dholera.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants want more rain.

Barsi.—Continues cloudy. Rain much needed generally. Crop prospect improving.

Sholapur.—More rain wanted generally. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Hubli.—Rain general over district. Continues cloudy. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Bellary.—Looks like rain. Cotton crop prospects improving.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 23RD SEPTEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 23rd September 1907, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—This district has been rainless. Calms and south-westerly to north-westerly winds prevail generally. The sky is free from clouds. But day and night temperatures are from 1° to 8° in excess of normal and the moisture in the atmosphere is less than usual.

United Provinces.—This district has been rainless. Calms and south-westerly winds prevail generally. The sky is almost cloudless. The maximum temperature is from 5° to 9° above normal and humidity is in large defect of normal everywhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—No rain is reported from any of the stations in these districts. Winds are south-easterly at Jacobabad and westerly or north-westerly in other places. The sky is moderately coloaded at Karachi but is cloudless elsewhere The maximum is from 4° to 6° in excess of normal in Rajputana and the minimum 5° in defect at Jaipur and 5° in excess at Ajmere. The moisture in the atmosphere is much less than usual.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—No rain has fallen in these districts. Winds are generally westerly or north-westerly in direction. The sky is almost clear at Bhuj, Veraval, Bhavnagar and Neemuch and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. The maximum temperature is 7° in excess of normal and the moisture in the atmosphere is largely less than usual.

Central Provinces.—Rain in light or moderate local shower has fallen at Amraoti, Akola and Nagpur. The prevailing winds are south-westerly to north-westerly. The sky is almost clear. The maximum temperature is from 1° to 7° above normal throughout this district. The moisture in the atmosphere is about normal at Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Amraoti, Nagpur and Raipur in large defect elsewhere.

Konkan.—Light local rain has fallen only at Ratnagiri. Calms and north-westerly winds prevail generally. The sky is lightly or moderately clouded at Bombay and Ratnagiri and is nearly overcast at Mormugao and Karwar. The temperature and humidity are both about normal.

Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad—Several local showers have fallen in this district, the principal falls being 0·83" at Sholapur, 0·81" at Bijapur, 0·57" at Belgaum and 0·28" at Poona. Calms and north-westerly winds prevail generally. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 7° in excess of normal at Hyderabad, Ahmednagar and Malegaum and humidity, is about normal throughout this district.

General Remarks.—High pressure anomalies have disappeared over the greater part of the country lying to the south of Latitude 20° and weather conditions appear to be somewhat more favourable for rain in local showers in the Konkan, Central Provinces and over Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect	Via Turkey Perfect	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	——	Via Shanghai Perfect.	Via Lisbon3 Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 23rd Sept. 1907.

Difference in longitude allowed for.

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	23	11	15 a m	3	15
Teheran	23	11	45 a m	3	15
Suez	22	7	45 a m	0	14

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 23rd Sept. 1907.

	Latest Date.	Maximum Time. Hrs.	Mts.	Minimum Time. Hrs.	Mts.
From Calcutta	23rd Sept. 1907.	2	15	0	3
" Karachee	Ditto	0	38	0	4
" Madras	Ditto	0	28	0	1

NOTICES.

The Anglo-American Company notify that service gunboats between Trinidad and Amacura for telegrams destined for Venezuela has again been suspended. (27-6-06).

During the strike of Telegraph operators telegrams for all places in United States, America, except New York City and Boston are subject to delay, and can only be forwarded at sender's risk. (14-3-07).

Shanghai route to China interrupted beyond the Indian Frontier between Bichih and Luchow. (29-6-07).

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

The Rovers' Tournament.

The replay between the Royal Scots and the East Lancs took place last evening on the Cooperage. After the close game on Saturday, a hard ding-dong game same was expected and no one could have gone away disappointed with the evening's play. A very large crowd had assembled and thoroughly enjoyed the keen fight for the honour of entering the final round. Nelson the centre half of the Poona team had unfortunatly hurt his knee and was unable to play. His sterling play on Saturday was a feature of the game, but his substitute Sullivan played a hard vigorous game. Simmonds and Price were the pick of the Lancs forwards and Simmonds expecially being very prominent, his dashing runs on the wing being an outstanding feature of the game. The other forwards played a brilliant game, and Duckworth and Summers played a sound game at back and the former's kicks were extremely useful in

BY THE WAY.

THE THREATENED FAIR.

BARNET Fair not only provides the approved Cockney rhyming slang for "hair," but is supposed, like St. Swithin, to sway the weather. All true Londoners believe that there will be rain during the week of Barnet Fair, a safe prophecy which usually proves accurate. The fair, which some residents wish to suppress, dates from a grant of Henry II., and is jeopardised by builders. Meanwhile, the "Chaplain to the Guild of Showmen"—the Rev. T. Horne—an Anglican clergyman, who is a showman's son and was born on a caravan, defends the showmen from the charge of causing rowdiness and drunken fights.

THE PASSIONIST ORDER IN HIGHGATE.

The Passionist community, which the other day opened new school-buildings on Highgate Hill, has now been established at St. Joseph's Retreat for almost half a century. Its rule prescribes that the houses of the Order shall be outside the town and yet near enough for members to be of service in the town, and Highgate satisfies these conditions admirably. The Retreat, to which the Passionists came in 1858, stood on a site formerly occupied by the Black Dog Inn. The first Superior of the monastery was a convert, the Rev. George Spencer, brother of Lord Althorp, who renounced the fairest prospects in the Church of England to enter the Order as "Father Ignatius." Twelve years after the death of "Father Ignatius" the present buildings were erected, the opening ceremony being performed by Cardinal Manning.

[illegible]RY READERS IN LONDON.

[illegible]merges from some inquiries that [illegible]ching public library readers in [illegible]eople of between twenty and [illegible]ders; that after the age of [illegible]d much less, and that after [illegible] scarcely anything. This, [illegible] would seem a very odd [illegible]nfined to those who bor- It clearly means that [illegible]practical instruction, [illegible]t making a living you were to take libraries, and, much of buying books, that the reading

[illegible]ANT SIGNAL.

[illegible]he other day by a signalman [illegible] the distant signal at danger,"only [illegible]ost people must have themselves [illegible]n prompts the inquiry. What is the [illegible] the signal if those in charge of trains [illegible] its warning? One of the oddest reasons [illegible]vance of the rule that trains should [illegible]istant signal when set at danger was [illegible]alman at a country station in Fifeshire [illegible]e block system was introduced, now a [illegible]rs ago. Some passengers having noticed [illegible]t signal to the north of the station stood [illegible] at danger, with the consequence that [illegible]ly ran past it, asked the signalman the [illegible]eceived the naive reply "The lever o' that [illegible]fu' hard to pu'."

TOO MANY COOKS.

[illegible] American investigator has discovered that there are proportionately more mad cooks than lunatics in any other calling; but he cannot say whether they become cooks because they are on the verge of madness, or whether their profession is exceptionally perilous to the reason. Assuredly, America is the home of dietetic crazes. Dr. Languaity has discovered that potatoes are an ideal food, and that a man can do a better day's work on a pound of potatoes than on a pound of beefsteak. Dr. Franklin White, of Harvard, pins his faith to bread and butter, declaring that a slice of bread and butter contains more nutriment than one and a half eggs or twenty cups of beef-tea. Dr. Wiley, again, says we may eat meat if we do not chew it—that intelligent animal the dog bolts his meat but is careful to bite his biscuit. Perhaps America is not quite the place for sane cooks.

A FAMOUS RIVERSIDE TOWER.

The ancient tower of Fulham parish church, which has occasioned better founded anxiety than St. Paul's Cathedral, is a conspicuous landmark familiar to all river-loving Londoners. It contains a peal of ten bells, which are renowned for sweetness of tone. Within the tower are many monuments of great interest. Sir William Butts, the Royal physician introduced by Shakespeare in "Henry VIII.," had an altar-tomb with his figure in brass, but these have perished, though the slab remains, with the graceful Latin epitaph by his protege, Sir John Cheke. Not far away is a life-sized statue of John, Viscount Mordaunt, the distinguished cavalier and Constable of Windsor Castle. There has been a church at Fulham, of which the Bishops of London were once sinecure rectors for more than a thousand years; but the present tower, which is to be repaired, probably dates from the fourteenth century.

FISHERMAN'S ROLL OF HONOUR.

The fishermen of Hull are often called "the lifeboatmen of the North Sea," and a month rarely passes without some deed of bravery being chronicled concerning them. Not infrequently presentations are made from foreign Governments for services rendered to crews in distress. It has now been decided to form a Roll of Honour, which will be kept in the Long Room of the Fishermen's Institute, and on which particulars of this deeds will be inscribed. In order to start it a list is being prepared from the records which have been kept by the Hull Local Marine Board, and forms are being circulated in the city for entries to be made concerning past actions. The loneliness of the fishing grounds, the smallness of the crews of the trawlers, and the conditions under which steam-fishing is carried out afford plenty of scope for acts of bravery and devotion, and there will be no lack of candidates for entering on the roll.

NATAL PRODUCE.

The recent South African Products Exhibition has had the effect of stimulating Natal to seek fresh markets, farther afield than South Africa, for her products. Her tea and citron fruits are finding a ready sale in this country, and in a window in Prince's Street Edinburgh, there is a fine display of the Colony's tea over 1000,000lb, being produced annually in Natal. According to the Treasurer's Budget speech, just to hand, fruit to the value of £127,000 was exported last year, while for the same period the exports of sugar were valued at £403,000. Coal exports totalled £560,000, so the reproach can no longer be hurled a Natal that she is a Colony of samples. The Government is now devoting great attention to the export o wattle-bark for tanning purposes, and the Agent General is collecting all particulars he can with a view to increasing the sale of this product in England.

THE NEW ASSISTANT-DIRECTOR OF KEW GARDENS.

Mr. A. W. Hill, who has taken over the duties of Assistant-Director at Kew Gardens, is a Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, where he was, until lately, University Lecturer on Botany. A few years ago Mr. Hill made a botanical exploration of the Andes in Peru and Bolivia, and brought home some valuable scientific results. The post of Assistant-Director has remained vacant ever since the appointment of Sir Daniel Morris to be Director of the Imperial Department of Agriculture for the West Indies. Mr. Hill's assistance will therefore be warmly welcomed at Kew, where, with the rapid extension of botanical knowledge, the work becomes year by year increasingly onerous.

THE "SEA-LAVENDER."

The "Sea-Lavender," which is "all the fashion" just now, and has come as a godsend to the good people who put dried things—hay, as the scoffer calls it—into ornamental pots and vases during the winter, is a variety of Statice. The English species, which is found on our coasts, is a low-growing dwarfish plant of a grey purple colour. Some of the cultivated varieties are exceedingly pretty, both in form and colour, and retain their brilliancy when dried. But woe to the thrifty soul who makes them do duty in a vase of water before drying them for the winter! They should be gathered on a fine day, when fully out, and not in the least overblown, and hung head downwards in a dry place until the stalks are hard and firm, when they will be as durable as the horrible "ever-lasting flowers" of the Victorian age.

"THE HOUSE."

I remember, I remember,
The house where I was born?
The hallowed place where little lambs
Come peeping in at morn;
The playful bears, and friendly bulls,
Who wisely counselled me,
And where I bought at 9—
And sold at 23.

—New York *Life*.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

WINTER MATERIALS.

So far as I have seen yet, the striped materials for the coming winter are all of the quite order, writes our lady correspondent. I have seen shades of brown and dark iron-grey striped with black, or with dark blue. There are shades of grey with a faint dash of green, and grey with a dash of purple, but in the main the faceclothe and cashmere tweeds are very quiet; and so we may anticipate that dashing little notes of colour will characterise the millinery. White felt hats, for instance, are delightful with a neat, close-fitting, longcoated tailor-suit. It is as yet on the laps of the gods whether we shall wear long coats exclusively, but these long patterns are particularly good in those striped materials, and seem to ask for the touch of cheerfulness in the hat. An iron-grey and black-striped suit, for instance, might have a green cloth or velvet collar facing, and be worn with a white felt hat trimmed with green and black and a faint touch of pale blue. I have great faith in a third colour-element in dress. We have not finished with the carefully arranged colour-scheme yet, but we want just a spice of freshness, a light peppering of novelty in the accessories. Black, white, and green, or black, white, and blue, could be used together, the first element representing the costume, and the others the accessories. One can put almost anything with black and white—any bright colour may form an effective third. A scheme may consist of dark grey, white, and any colour, as dark-grey, is just about as good as black in this connexion; and for some things perhaps better.

CONTRASTS AND THEIR VALUES.

The observant always take into account that some women look nicest in emphatic contrasts, such as black and white or navy-blue and white, whilst others look better with less sharp-decision; diffused soft colour would suit the one type, whilst black or dark-grey, with white and a bright colour would suit the latter. Other trinities on which a dress-scheme my be founded are brown, white, and green; dark-blue, white, and green; whilst excellent, too, is dark-grey, purple, and yellow. An American beauty in a cream cloth suit and a brown hat massed with pale blue and white plumes, those little soft plumes that compass such an elegant end looked so nice; but one could go on ad infinitum-planning trinities of this kind. I really think the third element makes immensely for interest and for becomingness. Those who have gone into the study of colour, as it concerns themselves, know that there is much advantage in certain conjunction, a good instance being offered in the blending of yellow and pink roses, the result being infinitely more becoming to certain types than either yellow by itself or pink by itself. Then navy-blue and white form a very becoming contrast. Brown-haired, blue-eyed people look well in white trimmed with brown and blue, as in a brown cloth suit and a white hat trimmed with brown and blue; bringing in the colouring of skin, hair, and eyes. There is an old and time-honoured theory that one is never far out in having the mass of the colour of a costume matching one's hair, the first accessory matching the skin and the third the eyes. I remember a dark girl who had greenish eyes looking nice in a sealskin coat and brown cloth skirt to match, with a cream felt hat trimmed with the green of her eyes. Green eyes, like red hair, have survived prejudice and compelled admiration. There is wonderful fascination, in green eyes.

THE "Manual of Irrigation Wells" issued recently by the United Provinces Land Records and Agriculture Department, contains over 100 pages of compact information on the subject of wells and well-boring. It is written by Mr. E. A. Molony, Collector of Gorakhpur, who must have devoted a large amount of time to the study of the subject. Mr. Molony acknowledges his indebtedness to very many people who have supplied him with information, but especially to the native professional well-sinkers, borers, and divers, diggers and blasters, whose traditions embody the accumulated experience of centuries. For the benefit of the general reader Mr. Molony has devoted the greater part of his brochure to a plain commonsense explanation of the theory and practice of well construction, but in appendices he treats the problems mathematically. The book is very clearly written, and should be extremely useful to those who have to deal with the problems of well irrigation.

HIDDEN SKIN TROUBLES.

"OUT-OF-SIGHT, OUT-OF-MIND" DANGERS—DON'T NEGLECT AN UNSEEN SORE.

Hundreds of apparently healthy men and women suffer secret tortures from unseen skin troubles, of which even their nearest and dearest friends know nothing.

A tiny pimple on the face is usually attended to, because of the disfigurement it causes, but if the same kind of trouble manifests itself on back or chest it is too often neglected— with dire results. Taking root in the unnoticed little sore skin disease gets a firm hold on the tissue and increasing irritation eventually compels attention to what may be by this time a mass of eruptions, a discharging sore that eats deep into the flesh, or an obstinate poisoned wound.

The unfortunate sufferer now finds that early neglect has saddled him (or her) with a disagreeable skin disease that may resist ordinary treatments for years. Turning to Zam-buk at last, the right thing is invariably found, but the wisest course is to keep this pure and effective skin-cure handy always, and to dress every disorder of the skin as soon as it appears.

Zam-buk is not only soothing and healing, but antiseptic and germicidal, and the unique vegetable essences of which it is composed establish perfect skin-health whenever they are applied. Consequently Zam-buk is equally good either for the simple pimple of a day's growth or the serious sore of years' standing; cures of the latter kind depending only on patience and perseverance.

Mrs. D. Fleming, of 20, Hamilton Road, Strathaven, Lanarkshire, writes:—"My little girl had some spots like pimples on her back and legs. After a time they broke and formed into scaps. I used various kinds of ordinary ointment, but without any good result. I then started dressing the scaps and raw places with Zam-buk. They soon began to heal, and after proper perseverance new skin grew all over the affected area."

Zam-buk cures eczema, psoriasis, bad legs, sore backs, scalp diseases, and similar affections of the skin. It is also invaluable for scaps, chafings, cold-sores, blotches, pimples, chilblains, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, pains, &c.

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"Bombay Gazette," 24th Sept., 1907.

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"RUB IT IN."

THE TWO SERVICES.

The reprimand which the "Commonwealth" court-martial passed upon Captain Montagu Browning for stranding his ship by default—the charge of negligence not being proved—will not, it is hoped, be allowed to prejudice this officer's career. Captain Browning took the sole responsibility for the occurrence, and so undoubtedly saved the position of Lieutenant Brabant, the acting navigator, in the eyes of the court. Two considerations of importance present themselves as the outcome of the "Commonwealth" grazing the shore on entering Lamlash Harbour. The first of these is the responsibility which rests upon the Scottish Light Board of placing a buoy on the reef, which has for years been a source of danger to navigation in the northern passage to the land-locked harbour, now so extensively used by warships. Merchant vessels have had the misfortune to "find" the rock which the "Commonwealth" managed to negotiate, albeit at the cost of considerable damage to her plating, and as the set of tide is greater at this spot than is generally thought, the duty becomes the more imperative of measures being taken to warn navigators of this pitfall to the safety of ships.

RANGE-FINDERS AND NAVIGATION.

The other point referred to is the desirability of providing warships with small range-finders for navigational work. Had one of these instruments been on the bridge of the "Commonwealth," the possibility of the ship stranding in narrow waters would have been reduced to a minimum. The old range-finders which measured distances accurately from 250 to 5,000 yards were found exceedingly useful in enabling navigators to judge the strength of the tide and the set of a ship. The present range-finders in the control positions at the mastheads are only useful to the gunnery officers in estimating long distances. They are, of course, for superior to the instruments which they replaced, but the latter would be a valuable acquisition to the navigating branch, and the cost of supplying ships with range-finders for reading short distances, should the old ones not be available would be trifling compared with the outlay involve in making good damage caused by ships grounding on entering or leaving harbours with which navigators are not thoroughly conversant as regards the currents and shoals. So much depends in navigating narrow waters upon memory and eye that it is practically impossible to continually plot a ship's position by bearings or objects on shore. This much was, in effect, admitted by Lieutenant Brabant, who in his defence observed that it was necessary for him to keep his eyes fixed on two well-defined objects, whereas, fixing the position by bearings would have necessitated his back being turned on the objects and on the compass to lay them off. In such circumstances a range-finder for short distances, with a competent officer in charge of it, would have been of inestimable value, and in the case of the "Commonwealth" it is reasonable to assume that the use of such a device would have prevented the unfortunate occurrence which has rendered her temporarily unfit for service, and at the same time has involved much personal anxiety to those responsible for her safety.

NAVAL VICTUALLING.

Although the report of Admiral Login's Committee on Naval Canteens and Victualling shows signs of careful official editing, it is, nevertheless, a very interesting document. One of its most interesting features is that showing the result of the consultations and voting among the officers and men of the fleet, as to whether they preferred a canteen run by the Admiralty or one let out to a tenant. About 30 per cent. voted for an official canteen, but the Committee was unable to meet their wishes, as the difficulties appeared to be insuperable in more ways than one. In the first place there is the fact, as the report points out, of surplus stocks, which might be left on the hands of the Admiralty if any articles which they had largely stocked suddenly went out of favour. A private contractor could dispose of such a surplus, even if reduced prices had to be taken, but the Admiralty would be without this channel of relief. Again, a private firm must cater for its customers' wants or suffer in the profits made, whereas, an official concern would be less active in supplying all the little nicknacks, and satisfying the whims and fads of the men on the lower deck. It is gratifying to see that a better kind of biscuit is recommended, and that wherever possible ovens in the ship's galleys are to be used, where bakeries do not exist, to bake as much soft bread as possible, both at sea and in harbour, for the ship's companies. Grog is to be issued as heretofore, and a standard sixpenny ration is recommended for adoption, with 4d. added in cash, wherewith variety can be obtained by the men themselves purchasing goods to that extent from the canteen or elsewhere. The sixpenny daily ration consists of the following items, viz., ½ oz of tea (or 1oz of coffee in lieu of each ½ oz of tea), 1oz of ordinary or soluble chocolate, 4oz of preserved milk, 4oz of sugar, 1lb of bread (or ½lb of bread and ½lb of trade flour), 1lb of fresh vegetable (potatoes when possible), ½lb of fresh or ½lb of preserved meat, and 1oz of jam or marmalade. Pepper, salt, and mustard will be issued as usual, and the sea ration is proportionately reduced. The committee report the discovery of peculation and even corruption practised in the present system of naval canteens, alleging that contractors wrongfully influence men who were placed in positions to defend the interests of their shipmates, but failed to carry out their duties in this respect owing to secret commissions, etc. A tenant system, with fixed charges per head in ship or establishment as rental, is therefore recommended, under the supervision of a senior naval officer as inspector of canteens, attached to the fourth Sea Lord's department. They have also recommended that experiments be carried out with other forms of messing, under a Commissary Steward, similar to the scheme tried recently with a large measure of success in an American battleship under Paymaster Dyer. The report shows the committee to have taken great pains in exhaustively investigating the matters they have reported upon.

THE SALISBURY MANŒUVRES.

A geological cataclysm was necessary in order that the combined manœuvres of the Southern and Eastern Commands, should have for their scene the country to the west of the Avon and on Salisbury Plain. The Avon from Christchurch Bay to Upavon, continued by a line thence northward to Swipdon, became the coast line of Redland, all to the eastward being submerged, while Salisbury, Figheldean, and Marlborough became seaports, where large bodies of troops might be disembarked and embarked again. We understand that in these manœuvres, and those of the Aldershot Command, which are to follow, by an ingenious and necessary fiction, the great invasion only became possible because a supine Government was supposed to have allowed the naval resources of the country to fall far below a two Power standard. Those who are interested in such speculations may employ their ingenuity in unravelling the mysteries of the various hypotheses in order to discover whether Redland is really England at all, and what country is represented by Blueland. Certainly, the resulting operations have been based upon a very ingenious scheme, which presented great opportunities to the officers commanding and to the troops, and as continuous manœuvres they have been a fine test of the qualities of the men. Unfortunately, trouble with hired transport on the Red side somewhat delayed the movements. The Redland forces have been under command of Major-General Sir F. W. Stopford, and have been drawn from the Eastern Command, while the Blue Forces, belonging to the Southern Command, have been under Sir Ian Hamilton. We give elsewhere the scheme of the operations, and may recur to them later on. Lord Methuen has been Director and Umpire-in-Chief, and has won golden opinions for the skill with which everything has been arranged. Meanwhile, Sir John French has been preparing everything for the Aldershot Command manœuvers, which are to be held in Buckinghamshire from the 12th to the 23rd instant, preceded by a staff tour, for which the whole of the Aldershot staff, nearly 100 officers in all, will assemble at Cambridge on Monday. There is the hypothesis of Blueland putting ashore troops at Great Yarmouth, Lowestoft, New Shoreham, and Brighton, and the operations will culminate in practical work in Buckinghamshire, the troops leaving Aldershot next Thursday for the Thames Valley, crossing somewhere between Winsor and Reading, and entering into the scheme on Saturday. In no previous year have the manœuvres deservedly attracted so much attention as in 1907.

WEATHERCOCK HILL.

The cavalry charge on Weathercock Hill has been a good deal discussed, and has raised some questions upon which light may be thrown sooner or later. There should surely be a standing order which would make such collisions impossible, and if that order were contravened, someone could be held responsible. At any rate, this is the rule in India, where there is a standing manœuvre order that cavalry shall never approach infantry or each other within less than 100yds. When they arrive at that distance they are ordered to halt and umpires are called into say whether either, neither or both shall be put out of action. A similar rule forbids infantry to approach each other within less than 50yds, or cavalry within 100yds, and in like conditions umpires are called into decide the result. These are wholly reasonable orders, and they should exist, we should say, at home as they do in India. In the affair at Weathercock Hill one man was killed and others injured which would not have happened if a rule of this kind had existed and had been observed. It might be thought also that the superior officer on the spot could at the time have ordered both sides to halt. Was there no orderly trumpeter to sound the "Halt." We know of a case in which that has been done in India, native cavalry not having observed the standing rule, and what is possible in India should be possible also at home.

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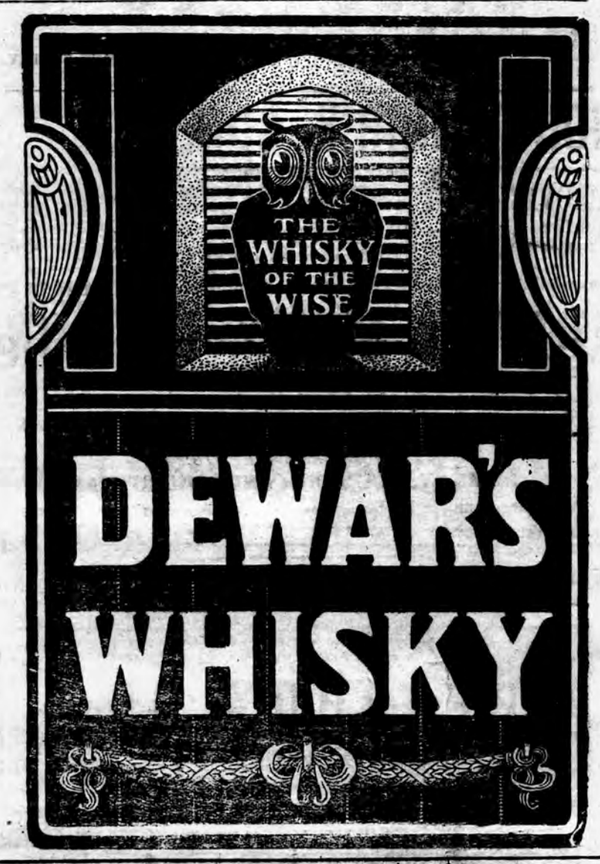

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We guarantee the monthly variations of these watches not to exceed 30 seconds. In cold black and white this claim does not at first appear striking, but consider a moment what it means to have a watch in your pocket which you can rest assured will not vary ½ a minute in 30 days.

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